

Small table listing international news items and prices.

China Atomic Test Raises Fears in Asia and U.S.

Beijing Ends Informal Moratorium Among Principal Nuclear Powers

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — China exploded a nuclear weapon Tuesday at a test site beneath its western desert, breaking an informal testing moratorium among nuclear nations and rejecting a specific plea from President Bill Clinton to forgo the test after its preparations were detected last month.



Map of China showing the location of a nuclear test site.

The Royal Observatory in Hong Kong first reported the seismic jolt from the test, which occurred at 10:06 A.M. local time.

A statement issued last Tuesday by the official Xinhua press agency confirmed the test, but provided no details.

"It is entirely for the purpose of self-defense that China develops and possesses a small number of nuclear weapons," the statement said, adding that China's testing program has been "extremely limited" in scope compared to the other major states that possess nuclear weapons.

In Washington, Mr. Clinton reacted immediately, saying: "The United States deeply regrets this action. We urge China to refrain from further nuclear tests and to join the other nuclear powers in a global moratorium."

The United States, Britain, France and Russia have honored a testing moratorium. The president last summer extended the American moratorium imposed by Congress in October 1992, but said that a resumption of testing by other countries during the 15-month extension period would prompt

him to seek congressional authorization to resume U.S. testing.

The president's statement Tuesday did not indicate whether the Chinese test would lead to American tests, although he instructed the Department of Energy to prepare for that possibility.

The tone of Mr. Clinton's remarks indicated that the administration does not want to overreact to the Chinese test.

China also called on the nuclear powers to conclude a comprehensive test ban treaty by 1996, but China also called for the start of a 15-month extension period would prompt

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Blast Undermines Attempts to Halt North Korea's Bomb Development

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — China's resumption of nuclear testing will undermine attempts to persuade North Korea to halt a clandestine program to develop atomic weapons, analysts in Asia-Pacific countries said Tuesday.

There is also concern in the region that the Chinese test, undertaken despite repeated American appeals for restraint, will create another serious source of friction in U.S.-China relations that are already strained by disputes over trade, human rights and weapons proliferation.

"China now cannot really persuade North Korea to stop development of nuclear weapons," said Masashi Nishihara, research director at the National Institute of Defense Studies in Tokyo. "The test undermines its own position."

Mr. Nishihara said that China had no reason to resume testing when the Cold War was over and other nuclear powers had suspended tests indefinitely.

But Beijing evidently wanted to "take advantage of the situation to try to catch up in the field of nuclear weapons," he said. "China wants to improve its nuclear capabilities to maintain its big-power status."

Other analysts said that the nuclear test Tuesday would resurrect suspicions among countries in the region that China intends to use its rapidly growing economic strength to become a dominant military force in the Asia-Pacific area.

"Having been so mesmerized by the phenomenal growth of the Chinese economy over the last year or so, this is a salutary reminder to regional nations that China is a formidable military power," said Derek de Cutha, a defense specialist at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore.

Information from international agencies monitoring nuclear tests suggested the Chinese blast corresponded to a detonation of no more than 150 kilotons.

Andrew Mack, an arms expert at Australian National University in Canberra, said that the size of the blast indicated that China was probably testing a warhead for tactical nuclear weapons.

"Those who believe that China has hegemonic designs in the region and is an inherently expansionist power are certainly going to be able to point to this test as evidence," he said. "Those who are not convinced one way or the other are not going to be reassured by it."

The United States, Japan and South Korea were looking to China to use its influence to persuade North Korea to abandon its quest for nuclear weapons.

Pyeongyang announced in March that it was withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty rather than submit to mandatory inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Under heavy international pressure, the North later suspended the pact from the treaty. But it recently canceled talks about

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Yeltsin, Tightening His Grip on Power, Fires Opponents

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, having crushed his hard-line enemies in a military operation, tightened his control on the levers of state power Tuesday, dismissing officials, extending censorship and closing more news organizations.

The elected Moscow City Council was dissolved by Mayor Yuri M. Luzhkov, a Yeltsin ally, after consultations with the president. Aides said Mr. Yeltsin was considering dissolving other local councils across Russia that had opposed his programs.

His chief of staff was pressing the chairman of the Constitutional Court, Valeri D. Zorkin, who had frequently sided with Mr. Yeltsin's opponents, to resign.

Mr. Yeltsin dismissed Russia's chief prosecutor, Valentin G. Stepankov, and two regional governors who had opposed him.

The president also canceled a scheduled meeting of the Federation Council, an assembly of Russia's regional leaders that he set up last spring as a counterbalance to parliament. Aides said they would now re-evaluate its role.

With parliament dismissed and many opposition parties banned, the regions appear to be the only remaining force that could challenge Mr. Yeltsin's authority. But regional opponents now appear to be switching to Mr. Yeltsin's side or maintaining a very low profile.

Moscow remained under curfew after troops stormed the parliament building Monday and

captured rebellious deputies and their supporters.

Casualty figures remained incomplete and contradictory, but officials said at least 150 people had been killed and more than 600 wounded during two days of fighting. Most deaths occurred during a ferocious eight-hour firefight at the television center and during the shelling of the parliament.

Newspapers were under official censorship for the first time since Soviet days, and the mood was harsh and unforgiving after the most violent two days in Moscow's modern history. One evening television news program led with an interview suggesting that former Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi, now in captivity, should consider shooting himself.

Lieutenant General Alexander Kulikov, commander of Moscow's state of emergency, said his troops were searching for hidden criminal groups and "diehard fanatics."

"This time, if they show even the slightest armed resistance, they will be mercilessly shot down," he said.

A member of Mr. Yeltsin's staff, Nikolai Medvedev, said the president was "prikol to act resolutely, but at the same time democratically."

[President Bill Clinton telephoned Mr. Yeltsin, who assured him that he would move ahead with democratic elections. Reuters reported.]

Mr. Yeltsin was scheduled to deliver a national address Tuesday night.

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Cutting Off Peace Talks, Warlord Urges Somalis To Fight 'Colonialism'

By Donatella Lorich
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — A day after the most violent battle between United Nations troops and Somali militia in Mogadishu, the fugitive clan leader, General Mohammed Farah Aidid, said in a radio broadcast that he would no longer take part in any peace negotiations, and he urged Somalis to defend themselves against UN "colonialism."

General Aidid, who has been in hiding since June 17 and has rarely done personal broadcasts, talked for about 20 minutes on Monday night on shortwave and FM frequencies, honoring the heroism of his fighters and warning the United Nations that if more troops arrived they would not serve peace but worsen the situation. "We consider the way they were displayed very barbaric," said Major David Stockwell, the chief UN military spokesman. He added that the agency was trying to recuperate the remains of the other soldiers.

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Bill Clinton and senior aides met to rethink the U.S. operation and develop a new policy. The troops' loss of mobility heightened the vulnerability of UN forces.

A U.S. pilot's family learned he had been captured when a videotape of him was broadcast.

after a 15-hour battle late Sunday and Monday that left at least 12 U.S. soldiers dead, 78 wounded and at least 6 reported missing.

In the battle, at least two American Black Hawk helicopters were downed by Somali gunfire, and the wreckage was seen from one of the helicopters. It was the costliest day for U.S. troops in Somalia. It has been difficult to pinpoint the number of Somali casualties.

The International Committee of the Red Cross in Nairobi estimated that about 500 Somalis had been wounded. In his broadcast, General Aidid called the attack "a massacre" and said 300 Somalis and 28 Americans had been killed.

President Bill Clinton has ordered several hundred more U.S. troops to Somalia as well as heavy tanks, helicopters and gunships. He warned General Aidid to treat his prisoners humanely or "the United States — not the United Nations — will view this very gravely and take appropriate action."

[U.S. troops and heavy armor left an army base in Georgia for Somalia on Tuesday. The Associated Press reported. The Pentagon said the total number of U.S. soldiers being sent would be about 650. That includes 200 replacement

troops and a mechanized infantry company of at least 200 soldiers. The rest of the troops were crews for helicopters, AC-130 gunships and support personnel.]

In Mogadishu, jubilant crowds of Somalis danced on the wreckage of the helicopters. On Tuesday, U.S. television stations broadcast pictures of an American body being dragged through the streets of Mogadishu and the videotape of a captured American pilot.

Warrior Officer Michael Durant, visibly in pain and his face scratched and bruised.

A UN military spokesman, Captain Tim McDavid, said the United Nations was trying to secure the release of captives, but he declined to specify how many soldiers were missing.

"We consider the way they were displayed very barbaric," said Major David Stockwell, the chief UN military spokesman. He added that the agency was trying to recuperate the remains of the other soldiers.

"We are hoping and imploring the militia to treat him in the same way we treat captured militiamen," Major Stockwell told The Associated Press, referring to Warrior Officer Durant.

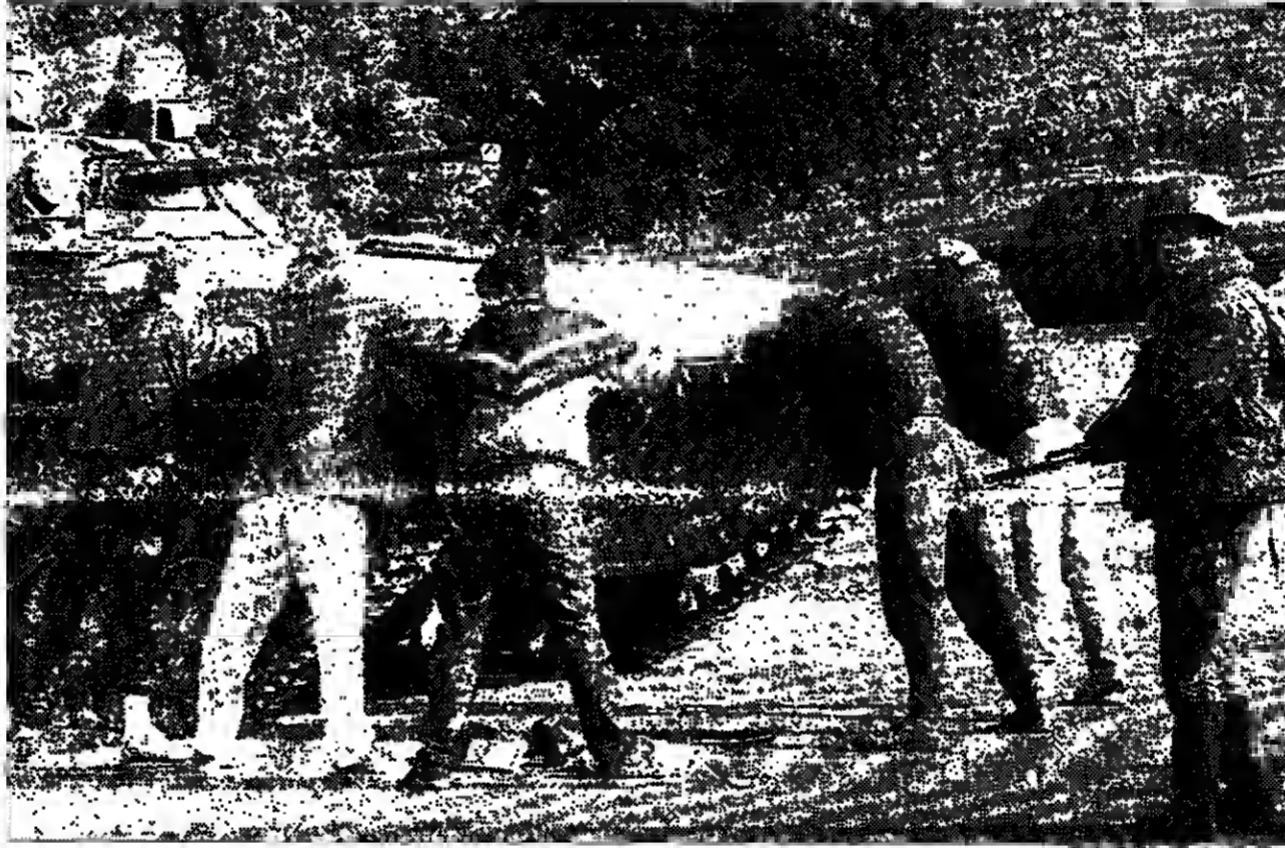
General Aidid's refusal to negotiate sharply differs from Clinton administration statements in the last week that have stressed the need to find a political as well as a military solution to the Somali crisis and to shift the focus of the mission away from General Aidid. The United Nations says the general is responsible for the deaths of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers in June.

General Aidid's decision to cut off negotiations came as no surprise because UN and U.S. officials in Mogadishu believe he will only talk if he feels at a military disadvantage.

As the past battles in Mogadishu have increasingly ignited international debate over the U.S. role in Somalia, General Aidid has stopped negotiations with such neutral arbitrators as the Ethiopians and the Eritreans. U.S. officials said. Although negotiators have made some progress in the past in convincing him to agree to disarmament, the point of contention is his own fate.

As the battle between the UN forces and the Aidid militia for southern Mogadishu has almost entered its sixth month, it has become increasingly obvious that the United Nations misjudged the general's power base.

While he may have only several hundred hard-core fighters, General Aidid has proven that he can easily garner civilian support.



A group of suspected looters in Moscow being detained by a Russian soldier near the parliament building Tuesday morning.

Arafat and Rabin to Get Down to Details

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat will meet in Cairo on Wednesday, the first official encounter of substance by an Israeli prime minister and the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In contrast to the symbolic power of these men's famous handshake at the White House on Sept. 13, the meeting this time is billed as more of a nuts-and-bolts session: how to crank up negotiations on translating principle to reality; an agreement to introduce Palestinian self-rule to Israeli-occupied territories, starting in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Jericho.

Formally, the accord goes into effect next Wednesday, a month after the signing, and negotiations over details could start right

away, although no date has been set and few here would be surprised by a delay.

If the agreement is followed to the letter, those talks are to be wrapped up by Dec. 13. Then, Israeli troops are supposed to begin a phased withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho over the following four months, and authorities will be responsible for providing

Palestinian village forgets the past. Page 5.

ity over certain basic services like health and education is to be transferred to Palestinians elsewhere in the West Bank.

But almost every important detail still has to be worked out. It is to set those critical negotiations in motion, and to put a lid on growing animosity between their two camps, that Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat are meeting at a palace in Cairo.

In recent days, the Israeli leader has expressed irritation with the PLO for having not yet appointed a delegation for the talks. For his part, Mr. Arafat has accused Israel of violating the spirit of the Sept. 13 accord by actively hunting wanted armed men in the territories, both from the Islamic militant Hamas group and from his own mainstream Fatah faction of the PLO. That is no way to react to a declared cease-fire, he said.

In reply, Mr. Rabin insists that the hunt for fugitives will go on, arguing that Israel did not forfeit the right to go after people accused of anti-Israel violence just because of the deal with the PLO. The dragnet continued Tuesday in Gaza City, where Israeli undercover forces shot to death an armed Arafat loyalist who, according to Palestinian witnesses, had

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Press Is Forced Back Into Line As Censor Makes A Comeback

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A week ago, Vladimir Solodin was an official in the Ministry of Information charged with defending the freedom of the press. Today, he is single-handedly responsible for censoring the news.

He seems to have adjusted to the change in his job description without difficulty.

"Monday there were several newspapers in which stories were censored, and we're going to do it to more today," he said. "If you call me tomorrow, I'll give you the names."

With President Boris N. Yeltsin having crushed his hard-line critics and opponents in the military attack on parliament, Mr. Solodin's sudden job switch and his new philosophy is causing concern here.

Under the terms of a state of emergency ordered by Mr. Yeltsin, a dozen or more newspapers allied with Communists and far-right nationalists and supportive of their calls to overthrow or destabilize the government have been suspended.

But more balanced and even pro-Yeltsin newspapers, free only for the last two years to learn to write what they wanted, now find themselves back under the watchful eye of a censor.

On Tuesday, for instance, there was a blank spot on the front page of the daily Sevodnya where an article protesting the newspaper closures should have run. Inside, an even bigger blank spot was stamped repeatedly with the

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East Europe's hopes for NATO membership may be a casualty of Yeltsin's suppression. A volunteer wounded in the hard-liners' raid on the Moscow broadcast center is unrepentant. A French television cameraman, wounded Sunday in Moscow, died in a Paris hospital.

word "Censored" where Mr. Solodin had pulled an article by Sergei Parkhomenko, which painted a picture of confusion and name-calling among Mr. Yeltsin's top aides on Sunday as hard-liners were overrunning key Moscow sites.

"He just said that it could not be published," Mr. Parkhomenko said Tuesday. "He did not say why."

The chief editor of Moskovskaya Pravda, generally a pro-Yeltsin newspaper that also appeared with blank spaces Tuesday, complained that the new censorship seemed "purely political" and without military justification. Certainly, Mr. Parkhomenko's article seems to have been banned mostly for the embarrassment it might have caused the Yeltsin government or its military advisors.

In the censored article, Mr. Parkhomenko, who had unusual access to the Kremlin during the crisis, wrote that it took hours after hard-liners were rampaging across Moscow for top aides to assemble at the Kremlin. And even then, he wrote, most people "just squabbled noisily about who finally had proved to be more naive than the other, who had believed in the possibility of compromising with bandits, who had allowed himself to be confused with endless procrastination."

He also described Mr. Yeltsin's arrival at the Kremlin by helicopter late in the day and his "plodding" into his office, not to be seen again.

Mr. Parkhomenko painted a picture of the military that, although swearing it was "entirely loyal to the president," intentionally delayed its entry into Moscow and "for almost 12 hours left the residents of the capital face-to-face with the beast."

He added: "The commanders waited until it became clear who was winning. If they were afraid to make a mistake, if it gets tough again, tomorrow they will also freeze in mid-air."

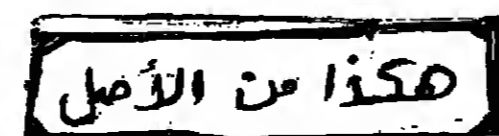
On Tuesday, Mr. Solodin said the two Sevodnya articles and several others had been prohibited because they "caused destabilization of the fragile stability we have managed to reach."

He and other government officials described the censorship as a temporary measure mandated by the trauma of the last few weeks of

See CENSORSHIP, Page 2



FEW HOPES LEFT — Soldiers and survivors cleaning up rubble in Sastur, India, after the earthquake last week. Officials said Tuesday that there was almost no possibility of finding any more survivors and that they would soon call off their search. Page 2.



WORLD BRIEFS

A Defiant Casualty Of Yeltsin's Victory

Volunteer Wounded in Moscow Battle Says the Defeat Is Not a 'Fatal Blow'

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Three days ago, Dmitri Dolgikh put some cash in his pocket, told his boss he would be taking a few days off and slipped out of the house without a word to his wife and two daughters...

and the Russian Army. But if Mr. Dolgikh is any indication, the vanquished may rise again. He said he did not think the battle at the parliament building had been a 'fatal blow' to the anti-Yeltsin forces...



Russian soldiers catching up Tuesday on some of the news they had been making. Their night was spent clearing Moscow of resistors.

NATO Likely to Slow East Europe's Entry

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service
PARIS — The hopes of Hungary, Poland and other East European nations to secure early membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization may become the next casualty of President Boris N. Yeltsin's suppression of his political opponents...

On Monday, Poland's security council, which includes senior representatives of the army and the police, declared that the events in Moscow "demonstrate once again the importance and significance of our future membership in NATO."

Germany said that the West needed to show sensitivity to Russia's predicament and not rush into expansion. Mr. Kinkel's predecessor, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, counseled similar restraint...

also stressed that Russia should be placed on the same fast track to join NATO and, in the interim, should cooperate with the West in providing joint security arrangements in Eastern and Central Europe.

More Survivors Unlikely, India Says, As Search After Quake Nears End

NEW DELHI (AFP) — The search for the dead from the devastating earthquake in the state of Maharashtra has almost ended, officials said Tuesday, as a huge humanitarian mission gathered speed after clearing Indian troops have virtually stopped looking for bodies after clearing the rubble in the two small towns and scores of villages that were flattened by the quake last Thursday...

Bonn Sees No 'Network' of Neo-Nazis

BONN (Reuters) — Neo-Nazi fringe groups across Germany are trying to forge stronger links with each other but have not yet acquired a central organization, the government said Tuesday. In a reply to a question in parliament, the government said there was no evidence that the independent groups, most of which number fewer than 100 members, had built up a central authority...

Mubarak Wins Another 6-Year Term

CAIRO (Reuters) — Hosni Mubarak was confirmed as president of Egypt for six more years on Tuesday. He won 96.3 percent of valid votes in a referendum in which he was the only candidate. "I will do all I can for the citizen," said Mr. Mubarak after Interior Minister Hassan Alii read him the results of the balloting on Monday...

Russian Forces Battle Tajik Rebels

TASHKENT, Uzbekistan — (Reuters) Fighting raged on the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan on Tuesday as Russian forces used helicopters and artillery against guerrillas advancing into Tajik territory, military officials said. A local journalist quoted military officials as saying that on Sunday the 300 to 400 Tajik rebels and Afghan mujahidin fighters staged one of the biggest attacks since a Tajik-Afghan border conflict began early this year...

RUSSIA: Yeltsin, Tightening His Grip on Power, Fires Officials Who Opposed Him and Broadens Restrictions

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throughwide address Wednesday, in which he was expected to reveal his views on when and how elections for the new legislature and for president should be held.

some snipers remained in high-rise buildings around Moscow. More than 1,400 people were detained and held in jails or in an open stadium after the rebellion ended, and 800 more were detained for curfew violations Monday night, officials said. Many of the detainees were questioned and released, but Mr. Yeltsin's chief rival, Mr. Ryzkov and the speaker of the parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, were being held in the infamous Lefortovo Prison.

day morning. The police were still searching for two other hard-line leaders. Many Muscovites returned to the streets and Moscow river bridges near the parliament building to gawk at its charred hulk. A huge, marble tower once known as the White House, it was rechristened by many Tuesday as the Black House, with the top floors scorched from fires that had raged through the night. Bodies continued to be found in the building.

He told Mayor Luzhkov that he was determined not to repeat his mistake of 1991, when many Soviet-era laws, institutions and organizations were allowed to survive despite the defeat of a hard-line Communist coup. The result, many liberals have said, was two years of stalemate in which Mr. Yeltsin's economic and political reforms were stymied.

The Democratic Russia Movement, a pro-Yeltsin political party, urged the president to ban all "Communist, pro-fascist and nationalist" organizations, hold accountable those who instigated the uprising Sunday and ban all symbols of communism, including the honor guards outside Lenin's mausoleum in Red Square.

The president appointed a close ally, Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir F. Shumakov, acting press minister. For the first time since Soviet days, Russians read newspapers vetted by an official censor. Even generally pro-Yeltsin newspapers appeared with blank spaces.

UN Afghan Refugee Plan Needs Aid

GENEVA (AFP) — United Nations refugee officials said Tuesday that a shortage of funds might force them to end their program to repatriate Afghan refugees, with only \$150,000 in cash left for the effort. "We could actually run out of cash and shut down our repatriation program if we do not get a quick infusion of funds," said Ekber Mammadov, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees official for Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

Vatican Affirms Contraceptive Ban

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican issued Pope John Paul II's new encyclical on Tuesday, which bans contraception as an "intrinsic evil," and church officials urged the world to see it as a challenge to face up to a morality crisis. "I think the encyclical is a moral challenge that will echo around the world," said Archbishop Francis Stafford of Denver.

For the Record

A court in Algiers sentenced eight Muslim fundamentalists to death for killing a police chief and his wife in an ambush in the capital in October 1992. Five of those condemned were tried in their absence and were still being hunted, said the official Algerian press agency, APS.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Trains were to run normally throughout France on Wednesday despite a strike call, the state railroad company, SNCF, said Tuesday. Traffic was normal Tuesday after a strike caused little disruption Monday. Britain had a record number of visitors during the first seven months of 1993, up 3 percent to 10.6 million, and the tourists spent a record \$4.7 billion (\$7.05 billion), up 12 percent, the government reported on Tuesday.

Moscow Fighting Takes Life of a 3d Cameraman

PARIS — A French television cameraman shot during the fighting in Moscow died of his wounds Tuesday, the second foreign journalist and third cameraman to be killed in the clashes, the TF1 television station said. Yvan Skopan, 49, was hit by several bullets Sunday while covering the battle for the Russian television headquarters. After emergency surgery in Moscow, he was flown to France on Monday night but died Tuesday in a Paris hospital, TF1 said.

A British cameraman, Rory Peck, 36, who worked as a free-lancer for the German public ARD network, was killed in a crossfire at Moscow's Ostankino television headquarters, and Sergei Krasulinikov, a Russian cameraman for the television news service ITA, also was killed in the Ostankino battle.

TF1's Moscow correspondent, Patrick Bourrat, was shot in the arm at the same time as Mr. Skopan was shot. Mr. Bourrat was able to broadcast on Monday with his arm in a sling.

Yeltsin to Clinton: 'Thanks'

MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin on Tuesday briefed President Bill Clinton on the crisis in a telephone call initiated by Mr. Clinton, the Russian leader's office said. Mr. Yeltsin expressed his thanks for U.S. support during the showdown with the Russian parliament. The two leaders also talked about the Dec. 12 parliamentary elections.

CENSORSHIP: Press Reined In

Continued from Page 1
confrontation between the government and militant hard-liners. In the aftermath of what is being described by authorities here as a Communist-led coup attempt, with Moscow under curfew and being run for now by a military commander, extraordinary measures like censorship were temporarily needed to re-establish order and peace, the authorities said.

The censorship was far from total. The Moskovskaya Pravda editor's criticism of the policy, for example, was broadcast in an interview on Russian television news on Tuesday night, and Mr. Parkhomenko read his banned article and discussed it in a radio interview.

"Shutting down newspapers is not democracy," said Alexander Krotov, deputy editor of Molodaya Gvardia, a conservative magazine that has not been closed. "The world community should speak up if it cares about violations of human rights."

At least one of Mr. Yeltsin's closest advisers, former Information Minister Mikhail Poltaranin, was speaking out against the press restrictions. In an interview with the radio station Echo of Moscow, Mr. Poltaranin, a former newspaper editor, said he was opposed to the censorship order.

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Table listing international calling numbers for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Rep, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Slovak Rep, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UAE, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Overhead advertisement featuring a cartoon character on a phone and the text 'When it's this easy calling home, it's tough getting Tom off the phone.' Includes MCI logo.

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, with text including 'Backing A Rebuke to...' and 'Way from Politics'.

STATESIDE / CHANGING STANDARDS



Admiral Kelso telling reporters at the Pentagon that he believes he can still work with Mr. Dalton.

Drug Emergencies: A Record Heroin, Cocaine and Marijuana Head the List

By Joseph B. Treaster New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Medical emergencies resulting from drug abuse have reached record levels in the United States, according to federal health officials.

While casual drug use has continued to decline, heavy users of cocaine, heroin and marijuana have been streaming into hospital emergency rooms in record numbers, the officials said.

The number of those seeking help for adverse reactions to cocaine in 1992 increased 18 percent from the previous year, to 119,800; heroin reactions rose 34 percent, to 48,000; and casualties of marijuana jumped 48 percent, to 24,000.

These are the highest levels ever, said Daniel Melnick, a senior official in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, which issued the figures.

Mark Kleiman, a drug expert who teaches public policy at Harvard University, said the data appeared to reinforce the notion that heroin is coming back in a serious way and that marijuana may also be coming back.

Dr. Mitchell Rosenthal, the president of Phoenix House, the largest residential treatment organization in the country, said the figures suggest a desperation of use and a kind of hopelessness among users.

Emergency room treatment is among the most expensive kind of care, many drug experts pointed out, and it has little effect on reversing chronic drug use.

Both Donna Shalala, the secretary of health and human services, the parent organization of the substance abuse agency, and Lee Brown, President Bill Clinton's chief drug aide, said the soaring casualties cried out for more spending on treatment and education.

But Mr. Clinton's proposed \$13

billion budget for the war on drugs sticks with the pattern established by Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, with the biggest share of the money going to trying to stop the flow of drugs rather than to programs aimed at rehabilitation and discouraging drug use.

White House officials had promised that the administration's national health overhaul would include substantial increases for drug treatment. But the proposals include no provisions for long-term residential treatment, which most experts say is needed to deal with the chronic drug users now flooding emergency rooms.

Cutting heavy drug use, many experts say, would sharply reduce national health costs. The Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, for example, recently found that 20 percent of all Medicaid costs were related to drug abuse.

POLITICAL NOTES

Health Care Estimate is Raised by \$16 Billion

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has raised by \$16 billion its estimate of how much it would cost the government to subsidize health coverage for small companies and low-income workers under its health care reform plan, according to White House health and economic advisers.

The new calculation adds about 4 percent to the estimated \$405 billion in subsidies that would be available over five years to companies with fewer than 50 workers and employees making less than \$34,000 a year, according to White House officials.

After months of working on the finances of the plan, the administration, in the past week, has been re-examining how many people would need subsidies and how much they would cost. When the plan was disclosed in September, some economists and members of Congress attacked its financing as inadequate.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Laura D'Andrea Tyson, said she could not predict with certainty how many jobs would be created or lost if Mr. Clinton's plan were enacted. But she said the "net effect" was likely to be "small."

White House officials had wanted Ms. Tyson to conclude that jobs would be created by the program. The president's health care adviser, Ira C. Magaziner, has said on several occasions that the program would create a few hundred thousand new jobs. Many of these new jobs are expected to be produced by a shift to more labor-intensive health care, such as care in the home, which the plan favors.

The jobs issue is likely to become pivotal for members of Congress faced with constituents' concerns about layoffs at insurance companies, hospitals and other health care providers asked to become more efficient to reduce overall health spending.

The jobs controversy also stems from the administration's plan to require all employers to pay a share of their workers' health coverage. The National Federation of Independent Business, which opposes the requirement, estimates that more than 1 million people would lose their jobs if small-business owners were forced to provide insurance. The Employment Policies Institute, a business-backed group, predicts job losses totaling 3.1 million.

But Ms. Tyson concluded that it was not possible to predict whether companies that do not offer health coverage now would cut back on jobs or reduce wages or do nothing in response to a new requirement. (WP)

Ex-House Sergeant at Arms Accused of Theft

WASHINGTON — A former House sergeant at arms, Jack Russ, stole \$75,300 from the House bank, according to court papers filed Tuesday by the Justice Department that accuse him of embezzlement and two other felonies.

Mr. Russ embezzled the money in 1989 by cashing 17 checks at the House bank that he had written on his overdrawn congressional credit union account, the papers allege.

Mr. Russ also engaged in wire fraud and making a false statement, say the papers, which are called an "information" and which ordinarily precede a guilty plea by a defendant.

The papers were filed by the Justice Department's public integrity section and the U.S. attorney's office in Washington. (AP)

The Dinkins-Giuliani Race: Too Close to Call

NEW YORK — One month before Election Day here, the race between Mayor David Dinkins and the challenger, Rudolph Giuliani, is too close to call.

A New York Times-WCBS News poll released Monday gave Mr. Dinkins 44 percent of registered voters, to 41 percent for Mr. Giuliani, a former federal prosecutor.

Mayor Dinkins, a Democrat, defeated Mr. Giuliani, a Republican-Liberal, in 1989 by only 2 percentage points. (AP)

Quote / Unquote

Lane Kirkland, head of the AFL-CIO, speaking about President Bill Clinton at the labor organization's convention in San Francisco: "By and large, his agenda is our agenda, and we are and will be his most reliable troops." (WP)

Aspin, Backing Admiral in Scandal, Deals a Rebuke to Navy Secretary

By John Lancaster Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Les Aspin's decision to retain Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d as chief of naval operations despite his failure to prevent a sex scandal is a rebuke to Navy Secretary John H. Dalton, who argued that under navy tradition Admiral Kelso was accountable for the misdeeds of his subordinates.

Mr. Dalton, a political appointee like Mr. Aspin, had recommended that Admiral Kelso be dismissed for having failed to prevent sexual misconduct at the 1991 Tailhook convention of naval aviators. The secret recommendation, made nearly a month ago, created an agonizing dilemma for Mr. Aspin.

The defense secretary has made the strengthening of civilian control over uniformed military leaders a hallmark of his tenure. At the same time, he thinks highly of Admiral Kelso, who has strongly supported his efforts to expand opportunities for women in uniform, and he questioned the fairness of Mr. Dalton's recommendation when there was no evidence of direct culpability on the admiral's part.

Mr. Aspin said in a statement that although the navy had a custom of holding captains responsible for the actions of their crew, "the time for applying such a standard to Kelso's behavior has passed."

Mr. Dalton also recommended that 8 of the 35 admirals and one Marine general who attended the Tailhook convention receive letters of reprimand, censure or caution, a senior Pentagon official said.

Mr. Aspin asked Mr. Dalton to take another look at all 35 case files, Admiral Kelso's included, to make sure disciplinary action was fair and consistent, Pentagon officials said. The senior official said that Admiral Kelso could still receive some variety of reprimand but that the practical effect of Mr. Aspin's decision would be to allow him to serve out his term, which ends next July.

Admiral Kelso, 60, a submariner officer, delivered a speech at the three-day convention in Las Vegas, where U.S. Navy and Marine aviators assaulted scores of women amid what the Pentagon inspector general later described as an "atmosphere of debauchery." In a report earlier this year, the

inspector general cited statements by junior officers that "such behavior was widely condoned by navy civilian and military leadership."

The inspector general has also faulted the navy for failing to investigate the scandal aggressively out of concern for the reputation of the service and senior leaders.

The inspector general found no reason to challenge statements by Admiral Kelso that he had not witnessed any misconduct and did not single him out for criticism in either of two reports on the Tailhook scandal.

Mr. Dalton's decision did not sit well with many senior navy officers, who felt that the navy secretary had crossed the line from holding Admiral Kelso accountable to making him a scapegoat. "There's a limit to accountability," one officer said.

A Naval Academy graduate, Mr. Dalton is a Texas banker who was chairman of a 1992 Clinton-Gore campaign committee in Bexar County, Texas. He came to his current job in August and has spent much of his time since poring over thick case files on each of the 35 senior officers.

Trimming U.S. Information Agency To Fit Into the Post-Cold War World

By Stephen Barr Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — These are tough times for employees at the U.S. Information Agency, which faces budget cuts and reorganization as it searches for a new niche in the post-Cold War world and in the international mass media.

The changes are disrupting the careers of the agency's Foreign Service and civil service employees. As the director, Joseph D. Duffey, said in a letter last week to his staff:

"There is no way to restructure the agency without direct, often, unwelcome impact on the lives of many employees. Positions will be redesigned and changed. Some will be lost. I recognize the difficulties and am determined to make the process as fair as possible."

Some of the agency's civil service employees, however, feel that they are being singled out to bear the brunt of the cuts, arguing that the proposed reorganization would cut more jobs in Washington than abroad. Unio representatives have suggested that the agency cut more deeply into its management ranks as a way of saving money.

In an interview, Mr. Duffey and his deputy, Penn Kemble, said their restructuring aimed to make "vertical cuts," including some to management ranks. They added that overseas operations would also be reviewed in coming months for more budget savings.

Internal agency papers show that it is planning to cut 210 positions and at least \$17.5 million in fiscal 1995. Agency officials, who are scheduled to meet on Wednesday with the director of the office of management and budget, Leon E. Panetta, cautioned that the estimates might change since the budget office was likely to press for deeper cuts.

The restructuring under discussion would stop publication of the agency's worldwide and regional magazines; eliminate some international book fairs and exhibits; and reorganize the "wireless file," which provides news, analysis and official texts to the agency's overseas posts.

Dropping the magazines, which are produced in Washington, would generate about \$4 million in savings and eliminate 54 jobs. The magazines include America Illustrated, a Russian-language monthly published since 1959; Dialogue, a quarterly journal appearing in 10 languages that covers trends in American society, politics and arts; Topic, a quarterly published in French and English and distributed

in more than 40 sub-Saharan African countries, and al-Majal, an Arabic-language monthly distributed in 19 Middle Eastern and North African nations.

The agency also is studying how to reorganize overseas facilities and libraries, a proposal endorsed by Vice President Al Gore's National Performance Review.

Its biggest reorganization effort, however, began earlier this year when the Clinton administration proposed a consolidation of all U.S. overseas broadcasting.

The Bureau of Broadcasting accounts for one-third of the agency's \$1.2 billion budget, according to the Gore report, while other services such as Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty operate on budgets totaling \$220 million annually.

The agency operates Voice of America, the government's global radio network; Worldnet, the satellite television broadcasts that reach 128 countries; and TV and Radio Martí, Spanish-language broadcasts beamed to Cuba.

Current figures show that the agency has 8,282 employees, with 3,974 of them in the civil service. More than 3,000 employees are citizens of the 144 countries in which it operates. There are 745 commissioned Foreign Service officers.

No Whale Penalty for Oslo

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has informed Congress that he will not impose trade sanctions on Norway for violating an international ban on commercial whaling, but will continue efforts to persuade Oslo to halt the killing of minke whales.

"I believe our objectives can best be achieved by delaying the implementation of sanctions until we have exhausted all good-faith efforts to persuade Norway to follow agreed conservation measures," Mr. Clinton said in a letter to Congress.

This summer, Norway resumed limited commercial harvest of minke whales, arguing that the species was plentiful enough to be hunted despite a worldwide whaling moratorium imposed by the International Whaling Commission in 1986. Norway is the first nation to flout the moratorium.

Acting under U.S. law, Mr. Clinton certified two months ago that Norway was undermining the international whaling protection agreement. He had until Monday to inform Congress whether he would impose trade sanctions.

Away From Politics

Alligators killed a 70-year-old woman at the retirement community in Wildwood, Florida, where she lived, authorities said Monday. The disemboweled body of Grace Eberhart was found in Lake Serenity after neighbors reported "three alligators playing with what appeared to be a human body," said Chief Deputy Bill Farmer of the Sumter County sheriff's office.

A federal judge extended an order keeping Chicago's schools open, giving negotiators until Friday to agree on a teachers' contract. If they do not reach a contract by then, the third-largest U.S. school district will shut down, Judge Charles P. Kocoras ruled.

George E. Rupp was inaugurated as the 18th president of Columbia University. Addressing an audience of 2,300, Mr. Rupp, 51, received a ceremonial copy of Columbia's 239-year-old charter and keys in an open-air pageant at the campus in New York. Mr. Rupp had been president of Rice University since 1985 and before that was dean of the Harvard Divinity School.

The federal government said it will drop all potential lawsuits against the makers of the faulty mirror in the \$1.5 billion Hubble Space Telescope in exchange for \$25 million. Edward A. Frankle, NASA's general counsel, said the agreement was "fair and reasonable."

The Justice Department filed civil-rights lawsuits against two dental offices for refusing to treat patients infected with the AIDS virus. Attorney General Janet Reno said the actions were intended to send a strong signal to the medical community that the government would not tolerate discrimination against AIDS patients and those infected with the virus that causes the condition.

Scientists are making plans to watch Jupiter get bombarded by large chunks of a comet. Up to 21 pieces of the comet will plunge one by one into the planet next July, and they may signal their doom with brilliant flashes and huge fireballs, some scientists predict. The impacts may even produce some new storms on Jupiter like the planet's Great Red Spot. (AP, NYT, LAT)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Bringing Back Old Times Square

With office space all too plentiful, New York City has dropped plans to revive ever-seedier Times Square by building four new office skyscrapers. Instead, in a new plan for what New Yorkers like to call the Crossroads of the World, old buildings, many of them now boarded up, will be fixed up, and the square's neon-lighted glitz and glamor restored.

"All that blight, all that obscenity is going to be gone," said Mario M. Cuomo, governor of New York, in presenting plans for renovation. "We're going to recreate the old Times Square."

The city, with financial help from the state, announced that it would spend \$35 million to buy up property on the square, completing a three-year plan to buy up \$185 million worth of property in the neighborhood.

Instead of office space, the plan calls for hotels, stores and entertainment. No starting date was announced.

Short Takes

This fall California will start using electrified prison fences, as do two other states, Indiana and Massachusetts. California's fences will be 12 feet (about 4 meters) high and carry 4,000 volts and 500 amperes, enough to instantly electrocute anyone who touches them. They will have nonlethal fences on both sides, with warning signs in English and Spanish. Officials say electrified fences at all 19 of its medium- and maximum-security prisons will reduce the number of armed guards in towers, saving \$42 million a year. A spokesman for the guards' labor union, noting that guards are authorized to shoot anyone trying to escape but also have discretion to fire warning shots, said, "We're losing the human factor. A death wire is a death wire. It's going to fry anybody who hits it."

Tina Brown, who has been shaking up The New Yorker magazine in the year since she became the editor, has started running a column of letters from readers, called "In the Mail." A spokesman said a regular column of corrections may be started as well. The weekly magazine has had neither during its 68 years, although it occasionally has printed letters headed "Department of Amplification."

Minnesota advertises itself as the "Land of 10,000 Lakes," without adding that all that fresh water helps breed billions of mosquitoes. Today, more and more communities are opting out of the state's chemical warfare program against mosquitoes. Environmentalists say the chemicals aren't safe and that killing mosquitoes is depleting a food source for larger insects and birds. Harriet Lytken, a member of the environmentalist Sierra Club, says she has learned to live with mosquitoes, wearing light colors (mosquitoes prefer dark colors) and using screened-in porches and repellents. "Even if you got rid of a trillion mosquitoes," she said, "you'd still have a trillion left."

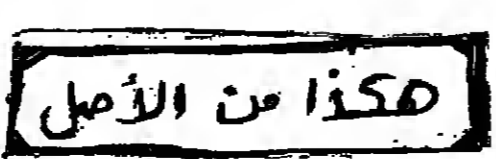
"A dime for a cup of coffee" — or rather, a dollar, these days — is the classic cry of the panhandler. But several beggars in the Los Angeles area, apparently deciding that honesty is the best policy, have started carrying signs saying, "Why Lie? I Need a Beer."

Arthur Higbee

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Clinton Team Meets to Sort Out a Somalia Policy

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton met with his top advisers on Tuesday to review the entire Somalia operation, trying to forge a new policy that balances the military's need to remain in Somalia to recover U.S. prisoners of war, mounting congressional desire to pull out entirely and the president's hope that he can stay long enough to claim that the operation helped put Somalia on the road to recovery.

Senior officials stressed that a new deployment of U.S. troops to Somalia, announced Monday and Tuesday, was not a sign that the administration has decided to become more deeply involved. Rather, they said, it was a holding action to protect U.S. forces while the Clinton team considers its three main options, which officials concede are all bad.

Mr. Clinton was to meet at the White House with, among others, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, and the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake. Aides said Mr. Clinton seemed to be tilting away from the two extreme options: an immediate withdrawal, or a huge expansion of the U.S. military presence.

The fact that the Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid now reportedly holds several U.S. soldiers as prisoners of war makes an immediate U.S. withdrawal impossible,

officials said. And the mounting opposition to Congress to the Somalia operation makes any major expansion of the U.S. presence there equally untenable.

Therefore, they said, the president and his advisers seemed headed for a new approach that has as its immediate focus recovering the American prisoners of war while also developing a strategy that will allow the

The fact that General Aidid now reportedly holds several U.S. soldiers as prisoners of war makes an immediate U.S. withdrawal impossible, officials said.

United States to declare victory and quickly move its 4,000 troops in Somalia off shore.

One option, now being urged by many in Congress, is to pull U.S. forces offshore. The danger, officials said, is that although the 4,000 American troops are only a fraction of the overall 28,000-person UN force in Somalia, they are its backbone, and the whole UN

operation could collapse if the Americans pulled back.

The other argument against this option — that if the Clinton administration cuts and runs from Somalia it will be discredited around the world, and even at home — is dismissed by at least some senior presidential advisers. Their view is that the world understands the difference between vital U.S. interests and those, as in Somalia, that are not vital.

Therefore, the argument goes, even if the United States withdraws from Somalia, no one will be misled into thinking that Washington is not ready to stand and fight when its vital interests are at stake.

Moreover, administration officials say they are keenly aware that the public response to pictures of U.S. soldiers being dragged through Mogadishu's streets is anger — not a call to go in and retaliate, but rather to get out and leave the Somalis to their own problems.

The second option, officials say, is to go to the other extreme, and beef up the U.S. military presence so that it can break the back of General Aidid's opposition movement and secure enough of the country to establish a real political order. The problem with this option, said a senior official, is that it could effectively mean "going to war with half of Somalia in order to save Somalia."

The third option, officials said, is a new mix of political and military steps. This

would involve upgrading the U.S. presence so that troops would be better able to protect themselves and provide a secure environment, while they work out a strategy for declaring victory, leaving and recovering captured U.S. troops.

Legislators Urge Pullout

Several senators and 25 congressmen, most of them Republicans, called either for an immediate pullout or for Mr. Clinton to quickly complete the U.S. mission in Somalia and get troops out, Reuters reported from Washington.

"Enough is enough," Representative Toby Roth, Republican of Wisconsin, told the House. "No more American prisoners. No more American dead soldiers being dragged through the streets in Mogadishu, displayed and mutilated."

A Democrat, Romano L. Mazzoli of Kentucky, said: "We are in a quagmire and we will not get out of it by getting further and deeper into it. The quicker we can get our people home, the better."

Senator Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, urged the president to "declare victory and get out."

Remaining in Somalia will only cost more U.S. lives, squander U.S. power and commit the United States to an unending quagmire from which we cannot easily withdraw," he added.

The Mogadishu Rut Deepens

Loss of Mobility Heightens Vulnerability of UN Forces

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Mogadishu battle that left at least 90 American casualties — 12 of them dead — may be only the beginning of the bad news from Somalia. What the episode tells military planners is that the UN intervention force has lost control of the key roads and the air.

The loss of mobility left dozens of U.S. Army soldiers pinned down for 10 desperate hours Sunday and Monday. With roads blocked by guerrillas carrying out ambushes, and three helicopters shot down during the confrontation, according to military reports reaching Washington, there was no rapid way to reinforce the outnumbered Americans.

The inability to secure what the military calls its "lines of communication" threatens to strangle U.S. and allied troops, leaving no safe means of travel between their key strategic centers: the airfield, the UN military headquarters and the port. That accounts for the hasty decision to rush tanks and armored vehicles to Mogadishu even as the Clinton administration tries to convince Congress that withdrawal is around the corner.

A defense official predicted "a total grounding of our ability to fly rotary wing aircraft" after Somali forces loyal to the warlord, General Mohamed Farah Aidid, shot down two UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters at the battle site by firing from the ground.

A third helicopter was hit and crashed-landed at the port; two others were hit and returned to base.

At the same time, vehicles used to carry U.S. soldiers around the city again fell victim to ambush. Somali gunmen immobilized them with command-detonated mines and then assaulted survivors with heavy machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades.

On the Pentagon's color-coded maps of central Mogadishu, nearly every important road appears in red. The map key defines red as meaning "High Threat (Multiple Attacks)."

Lieutenant General Michael Sheehan of the Marines, the director of operations on the Joint Staff, said that the four M-1A1 tanks would be equipped with bulldozer blades to open the road. Their thick armor, he said, is — as "enough force to cover a withdrawal."

"You either go in heavier right away, or you have to leave completely."

Even if the new armor helps take back control of the streets, it is difficult to overestimate the loss to UN forces of the free movement of helicopters over Somalia. From the first moments of the intervention in December, when four Marine AH-1 Cobras hovered over the U.S. amphibious landing, helicopters have been the mission's most important psychological and operational tool.

In a street confrontation of men with rifles, helicopters were the most potent proof of U.S. technological superiority. The 1,200-member "quick reaction force" of army soldiers, by far the most potent combat force of the roughly 24,000 UN troops still in Somalia, has relied extensively on its helicopters for patrol, rapid reinforcement and fire support. None of these functions can be performed effectively from above the range of ground fire.

In all, four UH-60 Black Hawks have been shot down and many others have been struck by fire. Pentagon planners say they are still unsure how the crash is assured — among the possibilities are heavy machine guns, 23mm anti-aircraft fire and rocket propelled grenades — but one said the Somalis "have discovered that the helicopters are vulnerable."

"When a Black Hawk is going 100 knots at tree-top level it's pretty hard to hit," said one officer. "But when it stops to hover so that Rangers can slide down ropes to the ground, it's not hard to hit."

For that reason, the favored Ranger tactic in which elite troops quickly slide down from helicopters to try to grab General Aidid or his aides, is almost sure to be abandoned.

U.S. to Prepare for Its Own Nuclear Tests

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Despite its effort to maintain a worldwide moratorium on nuclear testing, the United States began preparations on Tuesday to resume its own tests next spring after expressing deep regret at China's atomic weapons test.

Although no firm decision was made by the White House to resume testing, President Bill Clinton ordered the Department of Energy to "take such actions as are necessary" to do so, the White House said after the Chinese test.

The department said preparations would consist of studies to ensure that a new underground blast at its Nevada test site was safe and properly contained, as well as preparation of instruments that measure the blast and, eventually,

the assembly of an atomic device.

A final U.S. decision on testing will be based on several factors, the White House said, including the need to maintain a safe and reliable nuclear force, China's further response to appeals for a moratorium, progress toward negotiating a global test ban and approval by Congress.

"The United States deeply regrets this action," the White House statement said of the Chinese explosion. "We urge China to refrain from further nuclear tests and to join the other nuclear powers in a global moratorium."

In London, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said the United States and Britain had begun consultations on what course to take. "We will need now to concert a line and a policy with the Americans, and that is under way," he said.

Russia, meanwhile, expressed regret over the test and said China's action "can only have a negative influence on the atmosphere of negotiations on a total ban on nuclear tests, or on preparations for the conference on extending the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty."

The Foreign Ministry in Moscow said President Boris N. Yeltsin would "make a decision taking into account several factors, including the reaction of other nuclear powers."

Japan, which is not a nuclear power, said the test was "deeply regrettable" and "goes against the growing international momentum toward a comprehensive test ban treaty."

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman had no comment.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher had previously sig-

CHINA: Testing Resumes

Continued from Page 1

"parallel negotiation" to conclude a treaty in which the nuclear powers would pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and would also promise neither to use nor threaten to use the weapons against non-nuclear nations.

Western analysts said China's unwillingness to heed international pressure over the nuclear test fits a pattern of recent Chinese behavior that is assertive and intransigent in its international relations.

A number of analysts attribute this behavior to the pending leadership succession in China, where the country's longtime senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, recently passed his 89th birthday and is increasingly frail.

These analysts believe the Chinese leaders under Mr. Deng are taking tough and uncompromising positions, especially on issues that affect national sovereignty, to demonstrate their qualifications to succeed Mr. Deng and to avoid criticism after his death.

In recent weeks, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and the U.S. ambassador in Beijing, J. Stapleton Roy, had pressed Chinese officials to defer the test after reconnaissance satellites detected preparations under way at the Lop Nor test site in Xinjiang Province.

But as recently as last week in New York, the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, in conversations with Mr. Christopher, was unwilling to say whether the test would go ahead.

Western officials say that the commanders of the People's Liberation Army are the most influential voices on the need for testing to improve the reliability of China's nuclear arsenal.

China's diplomatic position on the moratorium appears designed to maintain maneuvering room for its military and political leaders.

ASIA: Test Blast Undercuts Effort to Curb North Korea's Nuclear Program

Continued from Page 1

nuclear inspections and appears to have toughened its stand against checks on suspect atomic sites.

Japan, South Korea and other non-Communist countries in Asia fear the stonewalling by Pyongyang is designed to gain more time to build a bomb.

Kim Young Sam, South Korea's

president, said in an interview with the Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun that the North had enough nuclear material to make up to three bombs. "though its efforts so far have resulted in failure."

Asian diplomats said Tuesday that the United States, Japan and a number of other powerful countries held back from seeking United Nations sanctions, partly to

give Chinese diplomatic pressure more time to work.

"The U.S. and its allies are unlikely to be patient much longer even if the end result is that China has to veto any sanctions by the UN Security Council against North Korea," a diplomat said.

Beijing does not want to be put in such a position. However, ana-

lysts said, as result of China's decision to resume nuclear testing, there will be less readiness by the international community to take its concerns into account.

Representatives from South and North Korea met at their fortified frontier Tuesday but failed to make progress in a disagreement over Pyongyang's suspected development of nuclear weapons.

Family Learned of Pilot's Capture As Videotape Was Being Broadcast

The Associated Press

BERLIN, Nov. Hampshire — Leon Durant learned that his son, a U.S. Army helicopter pilot, had been captured by Somali militants when a Pentagon official called and told him to turn on his television.

Mr. Durant, reportedly taken by a Somali captain, of the pilot, Chief Warrant Officer Michael Durant, he was speaking tentatively as he sat propped against a wall, his face bearing what appeared to be fresh cuts.

"There isn't a lot to say, except that we know he's alive," the pilot's father said. "He could move his hands and feet. He looks scared. He has a black eye and some cuts. We could see dirt on his face."

Father and son have 48 years of military service between them, "but nothing prepares you for something like this," the father said.

The tape showed the soldier being questioned by someone off-camera. He was wearing a brown t-shirt. His bare feet stuck out from under a black blanket.

"I'm a soldier. I have to do what I'm told," Michael Durant said when asked what he thought of the military operation. Asked whether he agreed with the killing of innocent people, the pilot replied, "Innocent people being killed is not good."

The army told the Durants early Monday that their son's helicopter had gone down in Somalia, but that there was no other information.

About 10 minutes before the broadcast, Leon Durant said, a Pentagon official called again and told him and his wife, Louise, that a videotape of their son would be shown.

Their son, 32, is a Blackhawk

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A Close Vote Is Expected In Pakistan

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — After a year of tumultuous political maneuvering, power plays and constitutional crisis, all of which have staggered the country's fragile economy, Pakistanis will vote on Wednesday and fair national elections in more than two decades.

Two former prime ministers, Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto, have thundered across this country for weeks, rousing the passions of voters in an effort to regain the office both lost after tenures marked by charges of incompetence and corruption.

Although public-opinion polls are both rare and suspect in Pakistan, those that have been conducted in the last week or so have suggested that Miss Bhutto and Mr. Sharif are in a dead heat.

Increasingly, political analysts have said that the likely outcome of the election will be a hung parliament, in which neither Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party nor Mr. Sharif's Pakistan Muslim League will command a majority, leading to further political uncertainty.

Since July, when Mr. Sharif was forced to resign in a complex political agreement brokered by army leaders, Pakistan has been governed by a former World Bank vice president, Moeen Qureshi, who has started this cynical and suffering country with the swiftness and decisiveness of a political and economic reform program.

Both Miss Bhutto, who is narrowly favored to win more seats in the National Assembly, and Mr. Sharif have criticized Mr. Qureshi's policies, and Miss Bhutto has said she would rescind many of them.

Unlike most elections in the past, this time the army has agreed to supervise the balloting to ensure its fairness. About 150,000 troops have fanned out across the country to oversee tens of thousands of polling booths. In addition, more than 100 observers from 40 countries have arrived to monitor the voting.

BOOKS

FEATHER CROWNS
By Bobbie Ann Mason. 454 pages. \$23. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

In books like "Shiloh and Other Stories" (1982), "In Country" (1983) and "Love Life" (1989), Bobbie Ann Mason delineated a New South reeling from the dislocations of contemporary life.

Families have fragmented, and family farms have been sold; people move listlessly from one relationship to another, vaguely nostalgic for the old certainties that no longer exist. They spend their free time sitting in front of the television, or aimlessly haunting the malls and fast-food franchises that now dot the landscape of western Kentucky.

What critics who dubbed these earlier books "Quiet realism" missed was Mason's radar-sharp knowledge of her characters' inner lives, her interest in the longings for emotional connection that underlie these people's incessant references to movies, talk shows and rock 'n' roll. Indeed, Mason's latest novel, "Feather Crowns," decisively proves that her writing is not rooted in the effluvia of contemporary culture, that her real concern is with the timeless issues of the heart, the ambivalent yearnings people harbor for security and freedom, safety and independence.

"Feather Crowns" is set in Hopewell, Kentucky, at the turn of the century. The after-effects of the Civil War can still be felt in parts of the South, and anxieties about the arrival of the 20th century have created an eager audience for the fire-and-brimstone prophecies of itinerant preachers. Life is hard in Hopewell: Families can barely eke out a living from their tobacco crops.

Here in Hopewell in 1900, all the familial stability and rootedness that Mason's latter-day characters so blatantly lack are a given part of daily life. In fact, after Christie Wheeler marries James Wheeler and comes with their three young children, to live with his relatives in Hopewell, she is nearly overwhelmed by the suffocating intimacy of life among his clan.

Christie is surrounded not only by her children, but also by James's extended family; his boorish Uncle, Wad, to whom they owe the daunting sum of \$1,000; his domineering Aunt Alma and Aunt Alma's philandering husband, Tom.

Christie thinks of herself as a supremely ordinary woman, undistinguished in any way, but in the winter of 1900, something extraordinary happens that will change her life forever: She gives birth to quintuplets.

Suddenly, the Wheelers are celebrities; friends, neighbors and complete strangers start arriving on their doorstep to gawk at the miracu-

lous infants. Uncle Wad begins to charge people admission to look at the babies, and before Christie knows it, supercilious strangers are standing in her living room, remarking on her furniture, her housekeeping and her children.

The birth of the babies alters Christie's relationship with her family, and their subsequent deaths insure her alienation from her past.

Angry that Uncle Wad tried to capitalize on her babies' fame, Christie vows to try to escape the Wheeler family circle. When an entrepreneur offers her \$100 a week to tour the country with her dead babies — grotesquely preserved by an undertaker, and housed in a glass case — she all too readily agrees.

Christie's story is loaded with the potential for sentimentality, and in the hands of a lesser writer, it could easily have devolved into a kind of parody of the television program "The Waltons"; old-timey men in dungarees and women in calico dresses, speaking quaintly about the weather and crops and babies.

As handled by Mason, however, Christie's story possesses both gravity and grace. It has the power to move us with its simple, heart-felt depiction of ordinary, inarticulate people and their efforts to cope with the unexpected.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

This Week	Last Week	Title	Author
1	1	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY	Robert James Waller
2	2	LASER	Andrew Rice
3	3	WITHOUT REMORSE	Tom Clancy
4	4	THE GOLDEN MEAN	Neil Gaiman
5	5	SACRED CLOWNS	Tony Hillerman
6	6	LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE	Laura Esquivel
7	7	THE CLIENT	John Grisham
8	8	VANISHED	Janet Spivey
9	9	STRIP TEASE	Carl Hiaasen
10	10	STREETS OF LAREDO	Larry McMurtry
11	11	THE DEATH AND LIFE OF	
12	12	SUPERMAN	Roger Stern
13	13	PIGS IN HEAVEN	Barbara Kingsolver
14	14	POT OF GOLD	Judith Michael
15	15	THE NIGHT MANAGER	John Le Carré
16	16	CLAY & SARDINE	Nick Bostock
17	17	SEINFELD	Jerry Seinfeld
18	18	EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT	Betsy J. Eadie
19	19	THE HIDDEN LIFE OF DOGS	Eberhard Marshall
20	20	MAYBE (MAYBE NOT)	Robert Fulghum
21	21	LISTENING TO FROZAC	Peter D. Kramer
22	22	WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES	Cherry Chase
23	23	REENGINEERING THE CORPORATION	Michael Hammer and James Champy
24	24	CASE CLOSED	Geoff Fosse
25	25	CARE OF THE SOUL	Thomas Moore
26	26	MORE MEMORIES	Ruby Kinley with Tom Carter
27	27	UNDER THE TARNISHED DOME	Don Yaeger
28	28	DOUGLAS S. LOONEY	
29	29	THE FOUNTAIN OF AGE	
30	30	DAYS OF GRACE	Arthur Ashe and Arnold Rampersad
31	31	MAMA MAKES UP HER MIND	Bailey White
32	32	THE FIFTIES	David Halberstam
33	33	ADVICE HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS	
34	34	ACHILLE'S BODY: THE LESSER MIND	Deepak Chopra
35	35	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS	John Gray
36	36	THE WINNER WITHIN	Fax Riley
37	37	BAT MAN: WEIGH LESS	Dean Cain

صلى الله عليه وسلم

010

Hassan's Mega-Mosque: Mixing Faith and Reform

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

CASABLANCA, Morocco — When Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel made a brief stop here in September, he was whisked off to visit a new seafront mosque that expresses what some see as the gargantuan self-obsession of King Hassan II, and the Moroccan ruler's wary attempts to trace a path of reform for the country he has ruled for three decades.

For some, the King Hassan II mosque is the work of a supreme megalomaniac. For others, it is a supreme expression of devotion to Allah. But however it is interpreted, the mosque was clearly designed so it cannot be ignored.

The mosque combines some high-tech razzmatazz with a monumental attempt to anchor King Hassan's rule in Islamic tradition. Its minaret, the highest in the world, rises nearly 200 meters (650 feet) and is topped with a green laser beam that points the way to Mecca.

Its setting on a promontory jutting into the Atlantic is dramatic. There are 22 hectares (54 acres) of traditional Moroccan marbles and mosaics, and a 1,100-ton roof that slides open to reveal the sky.

"A new beacon of Islam," reads the official

description of the mosque, whose unusual seafront setting was chosen by King Hassan on the basis of a Koranic verse that reads: "The throne of God was on the water."

But the Islam of the Moroccan king, whose family claims descent from the prophet Mohammed, is of a particular kind, and officials lose no opportunity to underline this.

"The mosque is intended to present an image of a Muslim country that is open, that is tolerant, that is cosmopolitan, and that is modern," said Mohammed Abderrahim, the chief spokesman at the Information Ministry. "Hence its setting in an industrial city, Casablanca, and on the extreme western tip of the Arab world."

Thus, at a time when Islamic fundamentalism is sweeping neighboring Algeria and has made some inroads in Morocco, the mosque carries a clear political statement. It has, in effect, provided an opportunity for King Hassan to underscore his official position as "Commander of the Faithful" — that is, as the country's spiritual leader on a path of religious moderation.

"At an estimated cost of close to \$1 billion, the king has reinforced his position as religious leader," a European diplomat said.

"That is crucial to him at a time when he is constantly looking over his shoulder at Algeria."

More than 1,200 people have been killed in Algeria since the beginning of last year as the country has collapsed into near civil war between followers of the banned Islamic Salvation Front and the government. In Morocco, the leader of the largest fundamentalist movement, Sheikh Abd Salam Yassin, is under house arrest. He claims a following of about 500,000 in this country of 26 million.

The king's determination to oppose fundamentalist teaching was underscored by his decision to allow an Israeli prime minister to visit the mosque soon after its inauguration Aug. 30. Moreover, the fact that the king allowed a woman, Amina Mili, who is a prominent Moroccan poet, to recite verses at the inauguration ceremony was a shock to a conservative society and apparently a statement of reforming intent.

But the king's extensive ambitions for his mosque, designed by a French architect, Michel Pinseau, and built over the last five years, have not pleased everybody. The inauguration ceremony, planned as an enormous event, was widely seen as a flop.

The only Arab leader to appear was the

Lebanese prime minister. Western diplomats said the Saudi authorities and leaders of other conservative Gulf states, who have common cause with the Moroccan king in seeking to crush proponents of Iranian-style Islamic republics, were apparently irked by the grandiosity of the mosque, whose proportions implicitly established it as a rival to Mecca.

Mr. Pinseau said in an interview that the king had worked closely with him on the project and that its size merely reflected the prominent role the Moroccan leader sees for his country in Islam.

Mr. Abderrahim denied that the mosque's inauguration had been a disappointment.

"The ceremony was exactly as expected," he said. "Simplicity and sobriety are in the tradition of Islam."

But "sober" is not the word that leaps to mind at the mosque, which rises from the drab industrial sprawl of Casablanca.

Work is continuing on the library, the huge underground garages and an elaborate project to shift the outflow of the city's sewage system several kilometers down the coast to ensure that the waters that crash against the outer wall of the mosque are pure.



HITTING THE BEACH — Israeli soldiers at a Gaza Strip settlement enjoying a day off Tuesday for the Jewish holiday of Sukkot.

U.S. Cuts Israel Loan Guarantees By 20%

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Clinton administration has slashed by more than 20 percent the value of loan guarantees that it will give Israel in 1994 because of Israel's continued settlement activity in the occupied territories and its disputed construction in East Jerusalem, officials here said Tuesday.

The decision means that instead of receiving American guarantees on \$2 billion worth of projected borrowing over the next year, Israel will have to settle for those assurances on less than \$1.6 billion.

In all, officials say, the administration has recommended to Congress that \$437 million be sliced from the program, a dollar-for-dollar penalty against Israel because of its spending on settlements in the territories.

The size of the reduction was greater than some Israeli officials had anticipated, and it raised a question of whether they might challenge it, either in Congress or by asking President Bill Clinton to reconsider the matter. Some saw it as a political blow to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, even though the economic consequences for Israel may not be severe.

The big chunk taken out of the total for the 1994 U.S. fiscal year, which began Friday, was seen by some as a political blow. The fact that it was made by an administration regarded as one of the friendlier that Israel has seen in many years only intensified the sting.

"Technically, it's a fine on paper that may not even hurt the Israelis," an official of an American Jewish group said. "But it's a slap, and the timing of the slap is crazy." By that he meant that it comes at a moment when many Israelis feel they are taking considerable risks by agreeing to Palestinian self-rule in the territories.

But Israeli government spokesmen insisted that they were not caught off-guard by the administration action. It was based on spending figures that they themselves had provided.

On taking office last year, Mr. Rabin halted the projected construction of about 7,000 apartments in the territories. But he said that plans for another 11,000 or so units were too far along to undo, and so construction has continued.

—CLYDE HABERMAN

Palestinian Village Won't Dwell on Past

Washington Post Service

BEITA, West Bank — In the center of this remote village, the scent of fresh-baked bread rises from clay ovens. Roosters strut about, then scramble under the hooves of donkeys. Schoolchildren race down alleys.

It seems a perfect Palestinian rural tableau, with freshly turned red earth in the valley, boxy concrete houses clinging to the hillside, women in black shuffling amid the shadows, men crammed into taxis returning from their day's labor.

But Beit is a village of scars — of lives lost, homes blown up, worlds turned upside down.

After a violent clash with Jewish settlers in 1988, Beit was transformed into a hotbed of the Palestinian uprising, or *intifada*. Eight youths have been killed in confrontations with the Israeli Army since then; the last death was only four months ago. Now, after the accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Beit is a village waiting for deliverance.

In recent interviews, the villagers seemed to be looking forward to the creation of a Palestinian government, rather than back toward the years of the uprising. One view remains constant: All said that they wanted Israeli troops to leave and that they remained suspicious of Jewish settlements and settlers.

Most said they would like as little contact with Israelis as possible.

Yet many conversations here did not dwell on the past, but on the desire for a quieter, more prosperous life. A visitor to Beit found only fading remnants of the fiery graffiti that characterized the *intifada*.

After nearly six years of the *intifada*, the Palestinians are about to savor their first real political independence from Israel. But when the villagers of Beit talked about the coming peace, they wondered whether the next chapter would meet their basic needs, such as an affordable can of powdered milk.

Faleh Saleh Daoud pulled a can of Nido dried milk off the shelf in his tiny Beit grocery store. Mr. Daoud, 43, is the father of the most recent Beit casualty: his son Mogyed, 17, died in a clash with soldiers in May. Mr. Daoud said that a measure of success of the new Palestinian entity would be its ability to deliver milk cheaply.

"The first thing is a Palestinian state," he said. "This can of milk costs only \$5 in Kuwait. But here, today, Palestinians have to pay the full price, \$20. I think the Palestinian government will subsidize the basic commodities — bread, milk and oil. This is what a government is for."

"There is no money in the hands of the people," he said. "I can feel

the festival is over, if we don't establish a self-reliant economy.

"A lot of the village is optimistic, but the outcome depends on our standard of living. If it improves, people will support the peace, but if it continues as it is now, they will continue to oppose it. The standard of living is very low."

"The most important thing is work," he said. "If the work force is fulfilled, everything will be O.K."

Up a path from Mr. Daoud's house, Faïth Khadar, 24, a university student, surveyed the rubble that was once his family home. Israeli troops dynamited the house in 1988 as punishment after the confrontation with the settlers. The family now lives in the remaining few rooms and an old canvas tent.

"I don't see a lot of change yet, but change will happen with the establishment of a state," Mr. Khadar said. "A state means roads, railways and things like health insurance. They are talking about \$11 billion for the good life for Palestinians."

"It's the start of the end of occupation," he said, "and we've had many of them — the Ottomans, the British, the Jordanians, the Israeli. The accumulation of these things makes us suspicious. We never had our destiny in our own hands. We've lacked liberty through history, and now we are going to take it, and it is something very new."

Islamic extremists in Cairo two years after he signed a peace treaty with the Israelis.

■ **Clinton-Assad Meeting**

A meeting between President Bill Clinton and President Hafez Assad of Syria would help the Middle East peace process, Farouk Shara, the Syrian foreign minister, said Tuesday, Reuters reported from Washington.

"I would welcome the opportunity when President Clinton and President Assad can meet," Mr. Shara said. "I think such a meeting, if it takes place, would help very much in the peace process." Mr. Shara was in Washington for talks with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher. The first Washington meeting between such high-level diplomats of the two countries in 19 years.

MIDEAST: Nuts-and-Bolts Meeting for 2 Leaders

Continued from Page 1

already dropped his weapon when the soldiers opened fire.

Given the ill will that has bubbled in the last weeks on Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said Tuesday that it was important that the two leaders get together, without intermediaries, "so that there will be no illusions or misunderstandings that could lead to new difficulties."

In preparation, Mr. Rabin met Tuesday with Ahmed Tibi, an Israeli Arab who is an advisor to Mr. Arafat. At the same time, Israeli opposition leaders denounced the journey to Cairo, accusing Mr. Rabin of getting ready to shake hands again with a man some of them attacked as a war criminal.

"We have already promised everything and received nothing," Ariel Sharon, a Likud Party elder said, adding: "There is not even one day of peace but instead a worsening of terrorism."

It was not clear who had asked for the Cairo meeting. PLO officials in Tunis said that it was Mr. Rabin and that he had asked President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to arrange it. But a senior Israeli official said the session had already been talked about as a logical next step when the prime minister met with Mr. Mubarak two and a half weeks ago in Alexandria, Egypt.

"The main point on the agenda is to agree on terms like the levels of the working teams," the official said. "Let's not forget that since the signing, nothing has happened. You need this. We have to treat this as a working meeting of two parties to the negotiations."

Various immediate demands —

the PLO's for an Israeli release of Palestinian prisoners and Israel's for tighter Palestinian controls on extremist violence — also seemed likely.

But no attempt to portray the Cairo gathering as somehow the diplomatic equivalent of a labor-management bargaining session could negate its seminal nature. No one who remembers Mr. Rabin's discomfort as he stood near Mr. Arafat on the White House lawn could dismiss this as merely another meeting. Sworn enemies for decades will be cloistered together, possibly for hours, and no one can safely guess the results.

As an added symbolic flourish, the get-together comes on two important anniversaries: the surprise Egyptian and Syrian attack on Israel that started the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, and the assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt by

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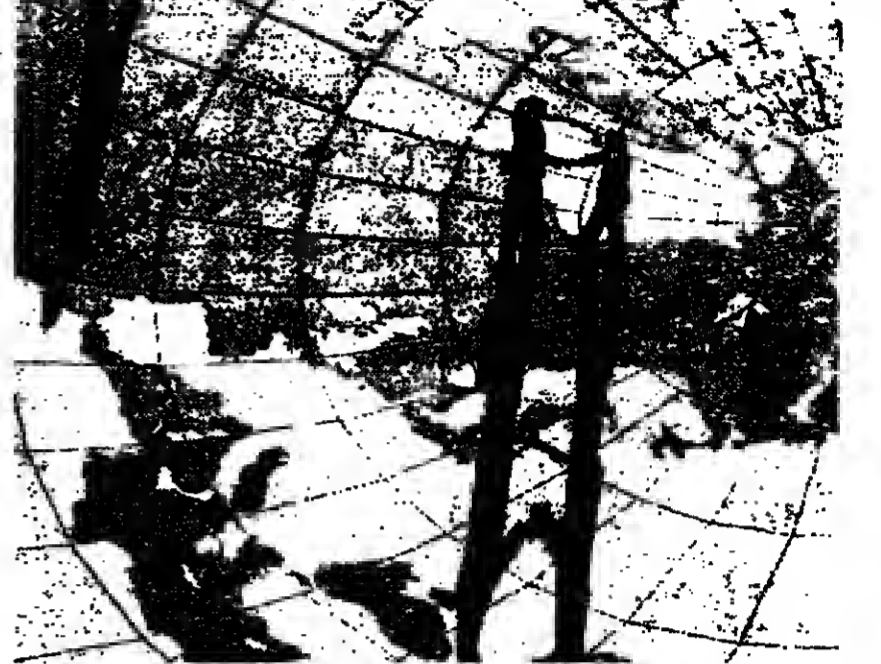
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Herald International Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Asia Is Coming Up Fast

While the world's rich countries are sunk in gloom about their prospects for economic growth, Asia — except for Japan — is booming. In the United States the economy is expanding just fast enough to move unemployment very slowly downward. Western Europe and Japan are dramatically worse off, sunk in recession. But the poor countries of Asia are getting less poor very rapidly.

not, unfortunately, universal. Most of Africa is growing slowly, and, per capita, many of those countries are sliding backward. In Latin America, as always, the gains are sometimes spectacular but in general uneven. The really rapid growth is concentrated along the Asian side of the Pacific rim.

Forward Into Democracy

Tolerance Is Required

The world exhales in relief when Boris Yeltsin's hard-line opponents ended a 13-day standoff and, hands over heads, shuffled down the steps of Russia's parliament building to surrender. Yet President Yeltsin's dramatic victory is merely a prelude to a more complex task: in fashion a genuinely democratic coalition that includes not only his reformist allies but his nonviolent critics, who question the course he is charting.

An Immense Struggle

There could have been no more dramatic demonstration of the cliff-edge intensity of Boris Yeltsin's effort to remake Russia than the weekend war in the heart of Moscow. In full view of CNN's faithful cameras, one could see the forces of reform and democracy locked in symbolic but real and bloody combat with old-line Communist "reds," fascist-minded, nationalist, anti-Semitic "browns" and other bitter enemies. Their struggle made it easy to understand how difficult President Yeltsin's path has been — and remains.

Other Comment

Yeltsin's Poisoned Victory

Ruslan Khasbulatov and Alexander Rutskoi sought conflict, even battle; but the dead lie at Boris Yeltsin's feet. So great are their numbers that they could become a symbol hanging over his political future.

than had been thought. He can no longer think of holding free elections in December. To do so would hardly be honest after his banning of extremist parties and newspapers.

May This Be the Last Gasp of Russia's Communists

By Richard Pipes

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Now begins the arduous task of reconciling the Russian nation and building a democratic state on the rubble of communism. The prospects, for success look better than at any time since the abdication of Czar Nicholas II in March 1917.

their country's lost superpower status — and only 4.1 percent believed that the country was surrounded by external enemies.

was a foregone conclusion — except for two unpredictable factors: Mr. Yeltsin's personality and the armed forces' loyalty.

Give Russians Time to Work Out Their Course

By A. M. Roenthal

NEW YORK — The day Boris Yeltsin climbed up on that tank a couple of years ago, the West cheered for joy, and made a great human and political error. It is embarrassing to think about now, it was so intellectually and politically callous, so we don't.

dictatorship, had decades of transition time to build a new society — plus huge amounts of Western aid.

This Rhetoric About Clashing Civilizations Can Only Hurt Asia

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — In the post-Cold War confusion, a variety of grand notions are floating about, all of them confused. First it was a "new world order"; now it is "the clash of civilizations," as popularized by Samuel Huntington.

America remain vital for the export-led growth strategies of East Asia.

protectionism and ethnocentrism threaten to get out of hand. While British officials sing the praises of an open international economy, some French officials have been suggesting that "Anglo-Saxons" are joining with Asians to ruin European civilization.

A Guide to 'Deliberative Democracy'

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — You are an American and you feel (a) better about the Clinton health care plan, (b) worse about Somalia, (c) confused about NAFTA or (d) all of the above? If you pick (d), you mirror your times and Daniel Yankelovich's assessment of Americans.

If the health care campaign is off to a good start and NAFTA is still up for grabs, Somalia has become a case study of what Mr. Yankelovich and Mr. Immerwahr call "the sad truth that the foreign policy community has little or no idea about engaging the public under new post-Cold War conditions."

China and Vietnam. Asians are deeply divided by nationalism, already the source of myriad conflicts. As China grows stronger, Japan grows more wary, and the potential for conflict develops.

International Herald Tribune advertisement with contact information for KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, RICHARD McCLEAN, etc.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Her Majesty's Ram

MALTA — Her Majesty's mighty twin-screw torpedo ram Polyphemus arrived last week from Suda Bay, flying a long white pennant that was about three times the length of the ship.

1943: At Pearl Harbor

HONOLULU — [From our New York edition:] A Pacific war strategy conference has been held at Pacific Fleet headquarters here by the three top-ranking Navy commanders.

1918: British Advances

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES — Armies of British forge onward through the wilderness, reaching after the Hun with a long and steady arm. From the flats of Flanders, along the Abbers ridge — keeping a firm eye on Lille — beyond Lens, hidden amid the slag heaps and broken pitheads of the coal fields, emerg-

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OPINION

Denmark in 1943 Speaks to All in 1993

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In this century — "this terrible century," Hannah Arendt called it — the world has experienced inhumanity on an unprecedented scale.

farmhouses and other shelters on the coast. From there fishermen took them to Sweden. The rescue of the Danish Jews deserves a special place in the annals of humanitarian deeds.

people in distress, rising persecution by the occupying forces. Hannah Arendt called the Danish story "sui generis." Elsewhere in occupied Europe — France is a notorious example — some local authorities cooperated with the Nazis in rounding up Jews and transporting them to death camps.

Detamnon League, discusses the Danish rescue in detail. It warns correctly that not many of us would meet the test of decency as Mr. Duckwitz and so many Danes did — which is why their courage deserves remembrance.

Turn Back the Campus Stadium's Clock

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Big-time American football, for which the brittle human body is unsuited, flourishes on campuses, where it is inappropriate.

Now the college football industry claims that the end of civilization as we have known it is nigh. Why? Because shrinking budgets, which often expand reasonableness, and laws requiring equity for women's athletics have produced a rule restricting the number of

em corporation. Football would train America's corporate elite.

Here are the New York Herald's headlines about the 1892 defeat of coach Arthur Cumnock's Harvard team by Mr. Camp's Yale boys: "Most Scientific Football Battle on Record — It Was a Contest Between Coaches — Walter Camp and His Colleagues Worsted Arthur Cumnock in the Style of Play They Had Hammered Into Their Apt and Willing Pupils."

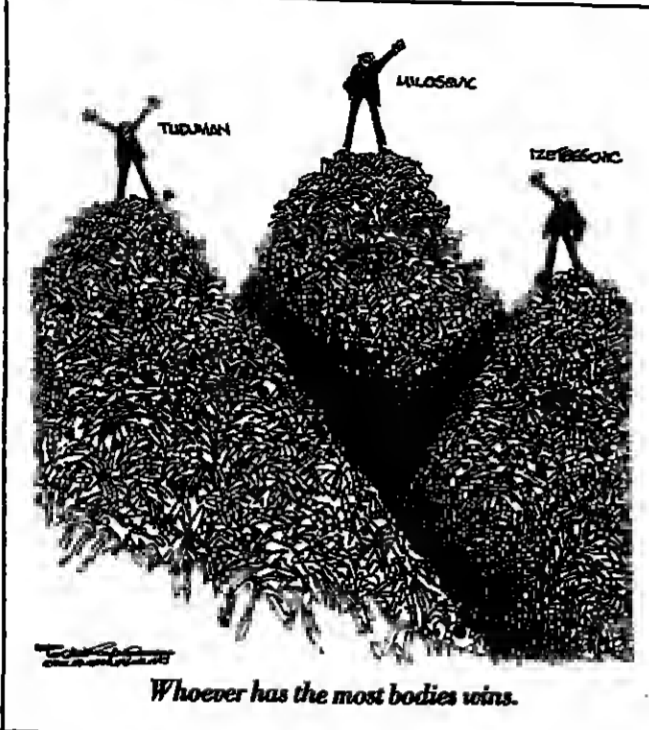
Today's coaches, wired to talk to lieutenants high in the stands, stalk the sidelines like Napoleon at Austerlitz, and with about as many troops and as much modesty, being "scientific" and the center of attention.

As usual, attempted improvements have made matters worse. Football improves legislation a two-stage (in 1964 and 1975) transition to unlimited substitutions. This has meant unlimited opportunities for coaches to fuss and fiddle with each play.

We conservatives are constantly lectured about the impossibility of "turning back the clock." Such lectures come from people whose interests are threatened by the idea of a superior and recoverable past.

Suppose colleges returned to severe limits on substitution, with many players playing both offense and defense. Colleges could cut scholarship costs, coaches might stop their General Patton imitations and recede into the background, and if some LSU fans were unrecalled to this, there would still be the NFL alternative, "only one hour away, interstate all the way."

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

War Crimes Tribunal

On Sept. 15 the UN General Assembly elected judges of the international tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the first international criminal court since the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials after World War II.

Yet the advantages of creating an international criminal jurisdiction must not be underestimated. It would be a success if only 10 or 50 of the hundreds or thousands of persons who have committed serious crimes in the region over the past two years were punished.

Now that the tribunal has been formed, the great and small potential criminals, the government in Belgrade, the Bosnian Serb leaders, and the numerous "Rambos" who have been allowed to murder, rape, pillage and torture without fear of punishment in Bosnia's lawless jungle are now deprived of future certainty.

Let us hope that simplistic notions of right and left can be kept out of the U.S. debate.

CARSTEN HOLLWEG, Bonn.

An Islamic Defense

Regarding "Another Despotism: Creed Seeks to Infiltrate the West" (Opinion, Sept. 9) by Clare Hollingsworth:

The claim that the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's orders to Muslims everywhere to assassinate Salman Rushdie, the British writer, "provided the catalyst for an Islamic revival" is nonsense.

As to the assertion that "Christians living in Islamic countries are subject to the laws of the Koran — hence the recent flogging of an Anglican bishop in Sudan," that country has denied that the alleged flogging ever happened.

As to the assertion that Muslim fundamentalism is "the chief threat to global peace and security," Western-style secularism is unacceptable to most Muslims, not only because it contradicts the teachings of Islam, but because in Muslim societies it has always been synonymous with tyranny and oppression.

Fundamentalists who strive to carry out the basic teachings and laws of Islam by means of Dawah (preaching and advice) are not the extremists who resort to violence to impose their narrow views on others. Yet, this distinction is systematic.

ically blurred in the Western media. The media treat extremist factions in Christianity and Judaism with a benevolence that is no match for the anger and fury directed at the most moderate of Islamists.

SALAH EZZ, Oxford, England.

Roots of Health Care

Regarding "The Health-Care Plan: A Defining Moment of Clinton's Presidency" (Sept. 25):

R. W. Apple Jr. is mistaken when he suggests that national health insurance is a creation of the left — "socialized medicine" whose "roots lie in the New Deal, the Fair Deal and the [British] Beveridge plan of 1941."

Compulsory sickness insurance was adopted first in 1883 in Germany under Bismarck, the enemy of the socialists. The first sickness insurance program in Britain was fathered by David Lloyd George, a Liberal, and passed in 1911.

Let us hope that simplistic notions of right and left can be kept out of the U.S. debate.

CHRIS G. PETROW, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Who Scaped First

Regarding "Overdoing It in Paris" (Opinion, Sept. 27):

The editorial describing the current French fashion in Yankee-bashing was timely. Most disturbing was the remark by the filmmaker Bertrand Tavernier before the European Parliament: "We cannot allow the Americans to treat us in the way they dealt with the Redskins." I am a film writer with proud Mohawk blood in my veins and I must remind Mr. Tavernier that it was the French and the English who first treated the "Redskins" so badly.

Mr. Tavernier should be informed that the taking of bounty pellets (scalping) was introduced to the "Indian" nations of the American Northeast by the French.

DAVID AMORY LOWN, New York.

Every time France dares to disagree with the United States in a conflict of interest, American journalists accuse France of arrogance, chauvinism and selfishness.

May one suggest that the U.S. administration is so accustomed to submission in its dealings with foreign partners, especially in the Western world, that the least attempt at independence is viewed as perversity or insanity?

J. de la FERRIERE, Paris.

Two Chinese Realities

Regarding "Olympics 2000: Forget the Politics and Listen to China's Case" (Sept. 23) by Robert Barnett:

Mr. Barnett is right to portray China as a nation that seeks to foster the well-being of its peoples while steering them "from the autarchical egalitarianism of Mao into a Deng-sponsored market orientation that doubled national productivity from 1979 to 1989."

PETER G. STRAVRIDES, Geneva.

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CHG 1/4

UN Extends Peace Unit and Warns Serbs
Los Angeles Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council has voted unanimously to authorize six more months of peacekeeping by UN troops in the former Yugoslavia...

Photos Staged, Time Admits
The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Time magazine has acknowledged that a series of photographs purporting to show child prostitutes in Moscow was staged.

Trade Center Bombing Trial Begins
The Associated Press
NEW YORK — No witnesses will testify that they saw the four men accused of the World Trade Center bombing making the explosive. Nor will anyone take the stand to describe seeing someone leave the bomb in a rental van in a parking garage at the center.

Small-Time Sarajevo Villain Hits It Big

By John F. Burns
NEW YORK Times Service
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Outside the main surgical clinic at Kosevo Hospital, and along the corridor to the intensive care unit, men wearing steel helmets and carrying rifles and bazookas stand guard 24 hours a day.

He is known as Celso. The nickname means bald in Serbo-Croatian, but Celso is not bald. He is 29, tall and striking in appearance. His real name is Ismet Burajmovic. Before the war, he was known in the city at all, it was for his activities as a small-time villain, and for the fact that he had spent several years — some accounts say six, others eight — in prison for rape.

Now, Celso is the godfather of Sarajevo, the head of what amounts to the local mafia. He controls a black-market empire built on smuggled food, alcohol, arms and ammunition, as well as, some say, prostitution and drugs. He runs a protection racket that controls most of the coffee bars and nightclubs that have reopened here in recent months...

English
David Hare
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NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	128.25	+1.00
MSFT	54.50	+0.50
ORCL	48.00	+0.25
INTL	102.00	+0.75
DIS	42.00	+0.25
WMT	45.00	+0.25
PG	38.00	+0.25
CVX	42.00	+0.25
BP	38.00	+0.25
AMZN	45.00	+0.25
GOOG	55.00	+0.50
YHOO	115.00	+1.00
MS	35.00	+0.25
BA	45.00	+0.25
GM	35.00	+0.25
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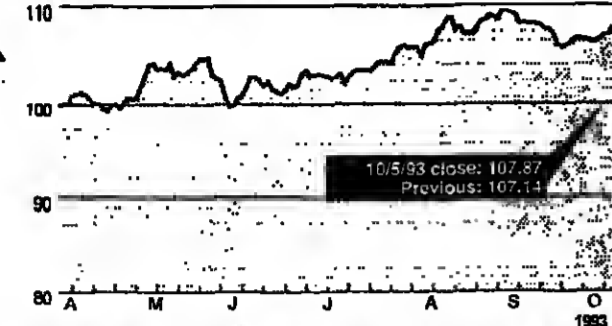
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Table with 3 columns: Region, Approx. weighting, and Index values. Rows include Asia/Pacific, Europe, and N. America.

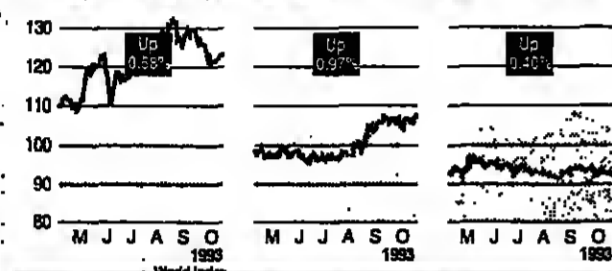


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For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a legal list is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Surplus In Tokyo Increases By 7.4%

By Steven Brill

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO—Washington hoped a strong yen would depress Japan's huge trade surplus and create jobs in America, but fresh current-account data suggest the policy is falling short on both counts, economists said Tuesday.

Japan's current-account surplus, the broadest measure of its trade, widened 7.4 percent, to \$7.23 billion, in August, a record for the month and the 19th consecutive expansion, the Finance Ministry said.

The strong yen, which has surged nearly one-fifth in value against the dollar this year, is cutting into Japanese exports. That is beginning to contribute to a downward spiral of the Japanese economy, undermining its ability to absorb foreign products.

"The usefulness of the strong yen has come to an end," said Minsko Sasaki-Smith, chief economist at Morgan Stanley & Co. in Tokyo.

The surplus comes as an embarrassment to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, who just last week told President Bill Clinton in New York that Japan would do its utmost to trim the surplus. While Mr. Clinton refrained from applying heavy pressure, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher grumbled about a lack of progress in "frank" talks that aim to expand access to Japanese markets.

Mr. Hosokawa will try to reclaim the high ground on Thursday, when an advisory panel is expected to unveil a set of policies aimed at promoting imports and foreign direct investment. Policies of this sort have been in place for years, but the prime minister's personal endorsement may give them a higher priority.

"It will be explicit favoritism to foreign companies," Ms. Sasaki-Smith said. "It's a new twist." Whatever measures are introduced, however, they will be insufficient, she said.

Box Office or Front Line? Movie Receipts Illuminate Trade War

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—With the opening here this month of two blockbuster movies, one French and one American, the trans-Atlantic debate over what some in France see as an American cultural and trade invasion is reaching new intensity.

Both Claude Berri's 160 million franc (\$23.2 million) adaptation of Emile Zola's novel "Germinal" and Steven Spielberg's \$56 million "Jurassic Park" seem certain to hit in France. But there the comparison ends. The Spielberg movie has already earned \$79 million in foreign markets and \$325.7 million in the United States, while "Germinal" like most French movies, is unlikely to get a lot of play in the United States, for reasons unrelated to its quality.

It is this imbalance that is at the heart of France's demands for so-called audiovisual products to be excluded from the negotiations for an international agreement under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In the current Uruguay Round negotiations, scheduled to end in mid-December, the United States is demanding that the European Community allow free trade in audiovisual products.

EC Takes a Seat on the Aisle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONS, Belgium—EC culture ministers agreed Tuesday that the Community must be allowed to take specific action to protect its television and film industries from a Hollywood onslaught.

The ministers, however, stopped short of backing a so-called cultural exception that is favored by France and the European film industry that would exempt the industries altogether from world free-trade rules.

The ministers instead outlined six "minimum objectives," including the right to pay subsidies and to enforce television quotas.

Elio di Rupo, audiovisual minister for Belgium's French-speaking regional government and chairman of the informal meeting, said it was a compromise between a majority of the countries, who wanted the "cultural exception" in rules being negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and others who wanted a more flexible approach.

A French appeal said American companies seek to conquer a market they already dominate.

Last week, 4,000 professionals in the entertainment industry, from gaffers to stars, signed a published appeal organized by three French associations representing the acting, film and music professions.

The appeal said that the goal of the American entertainment companies was the total conquest "of a market which they dominate almost completely, thus annihilating one of the major developments of the construction of Europe, its culture."

A recent book by an American professor, Richard Kuisel, "Securing the French: the Dilemma of Americanization," said it

movie industry, is leading the campaign.

"We want to convince our European partners and later the American negotiators that only an excluding clause, which removes audiovisual works from GATT principles, can save the independence and the existence of the European movie and audiovisual sectors," the French culture minister, Jacques Toubon, said last week.

Both Mr. Spielberg and another

German Stocks Gain in Price and Global Reach

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT—While the rest of Germany began the week singing unification blues, its biggest stock market was busy breaking records amid an atmosphere of euphoria.

German stocks rose to a record Tuesday on the Frankfurt stock exchange as shares in Daimler-Benz AG, the country's biggest company, began trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Also Tuesday, the retailer Kaufhof Holding AG announced plans to have its stock traded in the less-regulated U.S. over-the-counter market.

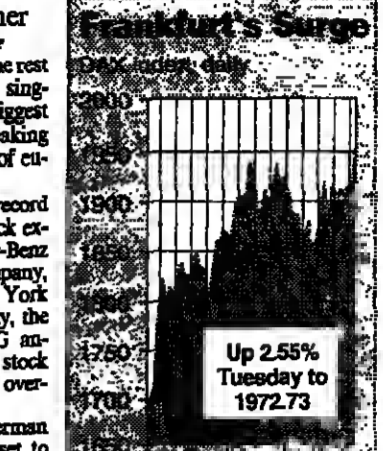
The weighted, 30-share German Stock Index, the DAX, was set to take a run at the psychologically significant level of 2,000 points soon, traders said, after it closed Tuesday up 49.01 points, at 1,972.73. That was a closing record; earlier in the day, the DAX set an intra-session record of 1,982.75 points.

The rise in German stocks was primarily attributed to the end of conflict in Moscow streets and positive corporate news. But some stock brokers said a "new era" in the internationalization of German equity investments further contributed to the buoyant mood.

The listing of Daimler-Benz AG shares on the New York Stock Exchange, which ended years of confrontation with the Securities and Exchange Commission over reporting rules, "could usher in a new era of German companies becoming more sensitive to shareholder needs," said Nigel Longley, a stockbroker at Commerzbank AG.

Ronald Schmitz, a board member of Deutsche Bank AG, Germany's biggest bank and one of Daimler-Benz's biggest shareholders, agreed. "Going to Wall Street is still an unusual and to some extent troublesome step, but the changes it ushers in enhance the attractiveness of the company, creating a higher shareholder value, thus ultimately siding even current shareholders," he wrote in the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung.

More than 40 German companies



has shares listed outside Germany, but Daimler-Benz is the first to list its shares on the New York exchange, the world's largest.

Daimler-Benz shares, traded in the form of American depositary receipts, began trading in New York at \$47 but lost a little ground during the day, closing at \$46.75. Volume was above 1.3 million shares, but not enough to rank Daimler among the 10 most active issues on the NYSE.

In Frankfurt, Daimler's stock rose 15 Deutsche marks, to close at 760 DM (\$468). Each ADR represents about one-fourth of an ordinary Daimler share on the home market.

"This listing marks the high point so far of our efforts to internationalize our financial profile," Daimler-Benz's chairman, Edzard Reuter, said in New York. The listing gives Daimler-Benz access to 51 million private U.S. stock investors and more than 10,000 institutional investors, many of whom are prohibited by law from buying non-American shares.

Gerhard Liener, Daimler-Benz's chief financial officer, said the company's ADRs could be followed in the foreseeable future by a

MEDIA MARKETS

In Megadeals of the '90s, None Dare Call It Synergy

By Calvin Sims

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES—It is the kind of multibillion-dollar bidding war not seen since the go-go 1980s: two big cable television companies fighting to buy Paramount Communications Inc., an entertainment empire that includes professional sports teams, book publishing houses and the last major independent movie studio in America.

Behind this duel between Viacom Inc. and QVC Network Inc. also lies the 1980s conventional wisdom that bigger is better in the media business. "Synergy" they called it in the 1980s, when Time and Warner were courting. Sony was eyeing Columbia, and Matsushita was wooing MCA.

As in a good marriage, each partner would bring qualities that when combined would magically create something better than either could achieve alone.

The concept still has enough appeal to get Nynex Corp., a big regional telephone company, to agree Monday to contribute \$1.2 billion to aid Viacom's effort.

Still, the current Paramount chase seems to offer evidence that the 1980s lesson for the 1990s is: Whatever the grand strategy, do not call it synergy.

Frank J. Biondi Jr., chief executive of Viacom, said his company has avoided using the word "synergy" as the justification for pursuing Paramount because the big media mergers of the past have not yet demonstrated much alchemy.

The megamedia companies of the 1980s are still struggling to justify their conglomerations, and it may take years before most of these companies realize significant new revenue or profit from their alliances.

Entertainment industry analysts and media specialists said that most of the 1980s megamergers had been hampered by clashing corporate cultures, the huge debt needed to finance the deals and the big new bureaucracies that slow decision-making.

"If you do a cost-benefit analysis you probably would conclude that it was not worth going through all the trouble and aggravation to merge," said Harold Vogel, a media analyst with Merrill Lynch.

Time Warner Inc., for example, which was created in a \$14 billion merger in 1989, has exhibited little in the way of synergy, mainly because of infighting among its units.

Its HBO cable network and Warner Brothers studio are downright hostile toward one another, continually bickering over the

Big media mergers of the past have not yet demonstrated much alchemy.

VW Said to Want A Slimmer SEAT

AFP-Exel News

MADRID—Volkswagen AG will insist on a major slimming down of SEAT, its Spanish unit, when its chairman, Ferdinand Piëch, meets with Spanish government ministers this week, industry sources said.

Mr. Piëch is to meet with Industry Minister Juan Manuel Eguizar and Deputy Prime Minister Narcis Serra on Thursday, sources at SEAT said. Mr. Piëch also is to meet with leaders of the regional government in Catalonia, where SEAT has two plants.

The meetings were arranged after SEAT Chairman Juan Antonio Diaz Alvarez resigned last week in the wake of Volkswagen's rejection of his restructuring plan for SEAT.

Speculation has emerged this week that the Spanish and Catalan governments might take stakes in SEAT and that such a move would be welcomed by Volkswagen.

When Volkswagen acquired SEAT from the state holding company Instituto Nacional de Industria in 1986, INI agreed to absorb SEAT's debt of about 220 billion pesetas (\$1.68 billion).

Volkswagen has said it had not made any decision yet on how SEAT was to be restructured.

But, according to Spanish press reports quoting SEAT board members, Volkswagen's plans for its Spanish unit include closing its Zona Franca plant in the Barcelona area and cutting most of its 11,000 workers.

Industry sources in Frankfurt

said the layoffs at Zona Franca might cost SEAT 600 million Deutsche marks (\$366.6 million).

The Spanish daily El País reported that Volkswagen has been planning to dissolve SEAT for months and that it aims to centralize management in Germany.

Under the plan, the SEAT name—which stands for Sociedad Española de Automóviles de Turismo SA—would be the only part of the company to survive in its present form, according to the daily.

Also to be discussed at the meetings is a successor to Mr. Diaz Alvarez. According to sources at Volkswagen, a decision has already been made, and his successor is expected to be a Spanish national who is close to Volkswagen's production director, José Ignacio López de Arriortua.

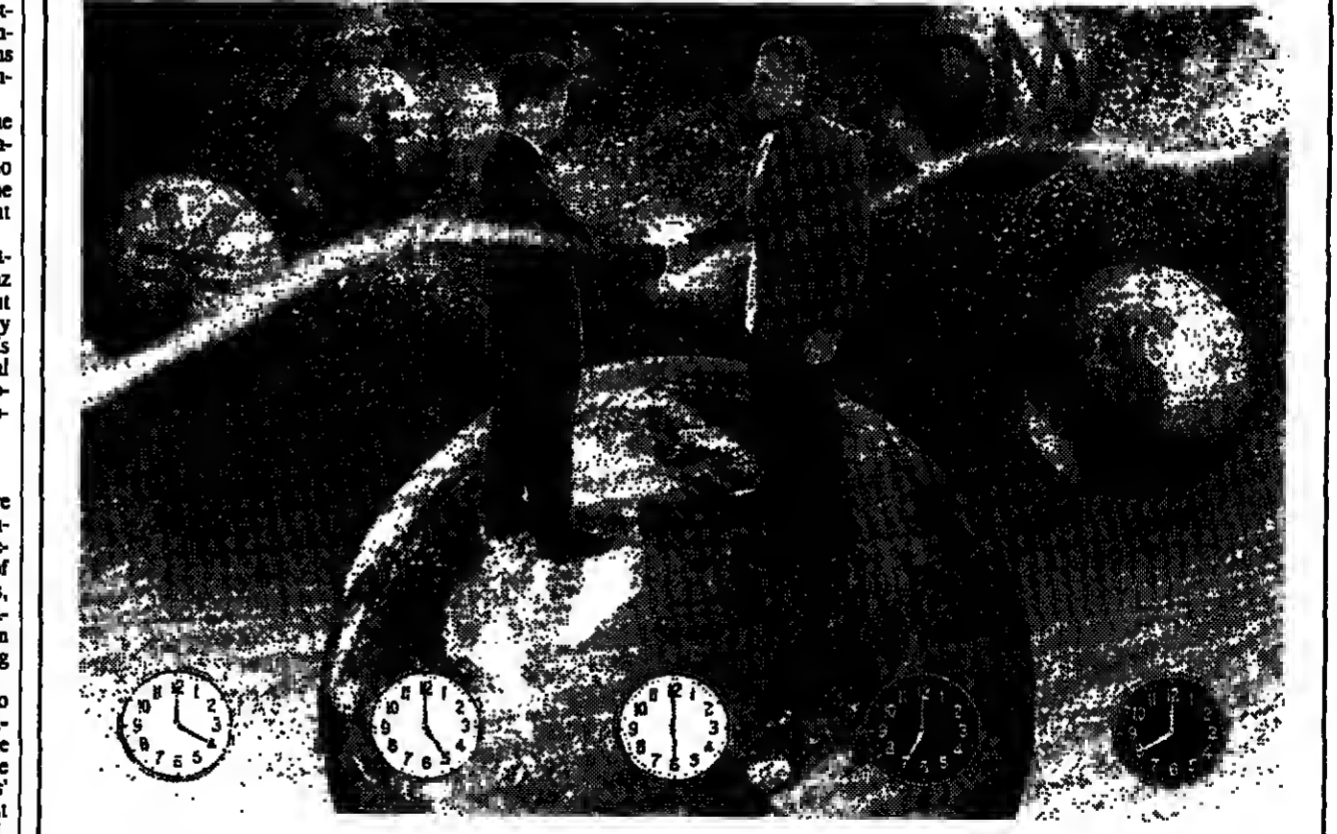
German Metal Strikes

West German metal workers are expected to stage numerous spontaneous warning strikes soon in reaction to the recent cancellation of wage contracts by employers.

Horst Wagner, the Berlin-Brandenburg regional leader of the union IG Metall, said Tuesday, according to a Reuters report from Berlin.

He said the union wanted to maintain peace before the beginning of new negotiations, but he added that strikes could not be ruled out after the "employers' frontal attack." The union said that around 500 workers at Alcatel SEL AG in Berlin had put down their tools Tuesday for several hours.

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As a subsidiary of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. and an affiliate of Republic New York Corporation, we're part of a global group with more than US\$4 billion in capital and US\$46 billion in assets. These assets continue to grow substantially, a testament to the group's strong balance sheets, risk-averse orientation and century-old heritage.

Our high level of client service is another aspect of our strength. We are known for building long-term relationships, and our skilled bankers can help each client realize his or her particular goals.

No one can predict the future. But we can help protect the funds that our clients need to meet it. Our emphasis on financial strength and personal service is as valid today as it was when banking began.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates (USD, JPY, DM, etc.), Eurocurrency Deposits (Dollar, D-Mark, Swiss Franc, etc.), Key Money Rates (Discount rate, Prime rate, etc.), Other Dollar Values, and Forward Rates (30-day, 60-day, 90-day, etc.).

سكوا من الاصل

MARKET DIARY

Earnings Worries Batter Chip Makers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A plunge in semiconductor stocks pulled most U.S. market measures lower on Tuesday.

Advanced Micro Devices Inc. released lower-than-expected quarterly results, arousing concern about the strength of third-quarter earnings among U.S. companies.

The AMD results signal that some of the momentum in semiconductor stocks is lost, said William Milton, an analyst with Brown Brothers Harriman.

The S&P semiconductor index, one of the biggest gainers so far this year, appreciating more than 75 percent, closed down 8.38, or just over 4 percent, at 198.34.

Selling of AMD spilled over into other microprocessor makers. Fearing that a semiconductor slowdown means that orders from computer companies are slowing, investors also sold personal computer and workstation stocks.

Compaq Computer Corp. lost 1/4 to 37 1/2 and Sun Microsystems Inc. slipped 3/8 to 22 1/4.

The semiconductor group is considered by many analysts as crucial to the health of the high-technology sector of the market, without which key market averages are considered unlikely to post significant new highs in the remaining months of 1993.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing rose 1/8 to 10 3/4 after a rating upgrade from Prudential Securities. Sears, Roebuck & Co. gained 1 1/4 to 57 1/4 in a retail sector bolstered by a Johnson Redbook report of strong September sales.

Declining common stocks outnumbered advancing issues by a narrow margin on the New York Stock Exchange, where trading was heavy with 594.6 million shares changing hands.

The Dow Jones industrial average, buoyed by gains in 3M and Sears, rose 9.50 points, to 5,873.26. Broader stock indexes fell, however, with the Nasdaq Composite down 2.60, to 762.24, and the Standard & Poor's 500 0.13, to 461.21.

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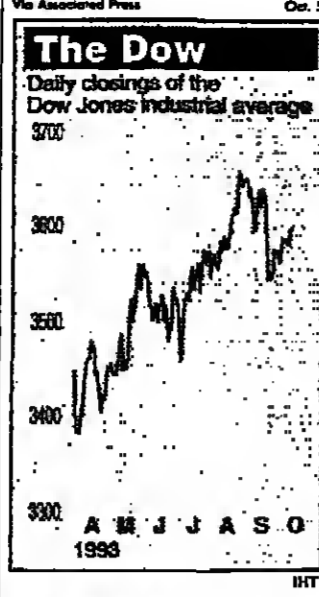
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The Dow Jones Industrial Average

The Dow

Table with columns: Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average. Rows include: Index, High, Low, Close, Change.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Rows include: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Chemicals, Finance, SP 500, SP 400, SP 600.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Rows include: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Chemicals, Finance, NYSE.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Rows include: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Chemicals, Finance, NASDAQ.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Change. Rows include: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Chemicals, Finance, AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns: 30 Bonds, 10 Utilities, 10 Industrials. Rows include: High, Low, Close, Change.

Market Sales

Table with columns: NYSE, NYSE Euronext, NASDAQ, AMEX, Total. Rows include: Volume, Value, Shares.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table with columns: Buy, Sell, Total. Rows include: Volume, Value, Shares.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Call, Put, Total. Rows include: Volume, Value, Shares.

AMEX Most Actives

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Rows include: AMD, Intel, Microsoft, etc.

NYSE Most Actives

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. Rows include: IBM, Microsoft, etc.

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev., Chg. Rows include: Food, Metals, Grains, Lumber.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: FTSE 100, Nikkei, Hang Seng, etc. Rows include: High, Low, Prev., Chg.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Prev., High, Low, Chg. Rows include: Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend, etc. Rows include: BIC Corp, General Electric, etc.

Financial

Table with columns: Bond, High, Low, Prev., Chg. Rows include: Treasury, Corporate, etc.

Metals

Table with columns: Metal, High, Low, Prev., Chg. Rows include: Aluminum, Copper, Zinc, etc.

Grains

Table with columns: Grain, High, Low, Prev., Chg. Rows include: Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

Livestock

Table with columns: Livestock, High, Low, Prev., Chg. Rows include: Hogs, Cattle, etc.

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

QVC Says It Has Financing for Bid NEW YORK (AP) — The cable shopping channel operator that is trying to break up Viacom Inc. says Tuesday it has lined up financing for its offer.

BP and Shell to Develop Mars Field HOUSTON (Combined Dispatches) — Shell Oil Co. and BP America said Tuesday they plan to develop the Mars oil and gas field, which Shell says is the largest Gulf of Mexico discovery in the past 20 years.

Cap Cities and Hearst in Cable Deal NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Capital Cities/ABC Inc. and Hearst Corp., co-owners of ESPN2, have agreed with the country's largest cable system that will give a significant boost to the new all-sports channel.

Grumman to Stop Making Fighters BETHPAGE, N.Y. (Bloomberg) — Grumman Corp.'s chairman has said the company cannot stay in the business of making full jet fighters for the military, and instead will concentrate on making sophisticated components for the planes.

Tilting Train Team Is Formed NEW ORLEANS (Reuters) — Raytheon Co., General Electric Co. and General Dynamics Corp. have formed a partnership with ABB Inc. to develop the X2000 high-speed rail train for the United States.

For the Record Apple Computer Inc. began the second phase of its Newton MessagePad roll-out, signing up BellSouth Corp. to provide national wireless paging services.

Infiniti Broadcasting Corp. said it has agreed to acquire Washington's top-ranked FM radio station and its sister AM station from Cook Inlet Radio Partners for about \$60 million.

German Exchanges to Merge

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Börse AG said it planned to merge with Deutsche Terminbörsen GmbH on Jan. 1 in order to integrate the securities and fixed-income markets with the futures and options market.

Investors often buy dollars after good economic reports, betting that stronger growth will give the Federal Reserve Board the incentive to raise rates.

The dollar's path was erratic, reflecting uncertainty about the outlook for the U.S. economy.

With Russia's weekend violence past, and President Boris N. Yeltsin apparently in control, the dollar lost its safe-haven allure and opened broadly lower.

The dollar ended at 1.6254 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6230 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6230 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6230 Deutsche marks.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table with columns: Country, Index, High, Low, Prev., Chg. Rows include: Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, etc.

Table with columns: Country, Index, High, Low, Prev., Chg. Rows include: London, Milan, Madrid, etc.

Table with columns: Country, Index, High, Low, Prev., Chg. Rows include: Paris, Tokyo, Sydney, etc.

Table with columns: Country, Index, High, Low, Prev., Chg. Rows include: Hong Kong, Singapore, etc.

Table with columns: Country, Index, High, Low, Prev., Chg. Rows include: Johannesburg, etc.

Table with columns: Country, Index, High, Low, Prev., Chg. Rows include: etc.

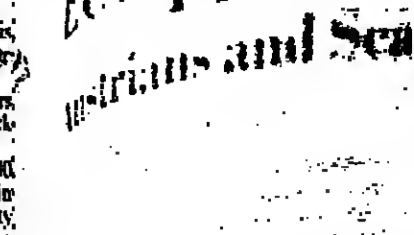
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EC Applicants Turn Up the Heat Austrians and Scandinavians Fear Missed Target

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune
LUXEMBOURG — Austria, Sweden, Finland and Norway pressed Tuesday to step up the pace of negotiations over their entry into the European Community, warning that time was running out in their bid to join the bloc by 1995.

Ministers of the four countries expressed concern that eight months of talks have produced agreement on only a small minority of issues, while discussion of sensitive areas such as agricultural supports, regional aid and health and environmental standards were just about to begin.

"We've had very serious negotiations already, but the big difficulties still have to be resolved," said Alois Mock, Austria's foreign minister.

"Results must be achieved rather quickly," said Pertti Salolainen, Finland's minister for foreign trade. Ministers agreed that negotiations must be concluded by early next year to leave time for ratification and national referendums. "We have very little time left," Mr. Salolainen said.

Ministers also tried to head off efforts among the existing 12 EC members to reform Community institutions ahead of their membership, especially Franco-German consideration of ways to increase the power of large member states.

"We do not want any reduction in the influence of small countries," said Ulf Dinkelspiel, Sweden's minister for European affairs. He dismissed suggestions that an enlarged Community would become unwieldy and noted that membership for the four would increase the number of commissioners in the EC executive to 21, exactly the number of cabinet ministers in Sweden. "And some-

how the country functions reasonably well," he said.

The officials spoke after their third ministerial-level conference with EC members to assess progress in the talks, which so far has been less than impressive. Sweden has advanced the fastest, settling 11 of the 29 policy areas involved, while laggard Norway has completed only 7 areas.

But the ministers expressed hope of fresh

'We do not want any reduction in the influence of small countries.'

Ulf Dinkelspiel, Sweden's minister for European affairs.

momentum and welcomed a call by Willy Claes, foreign minister of Belgium, which currently holds the EC presidency, to accelerate the talks with the aim of wrapping up most issues by the end of the year.

The negotiations are hitting a crucial stage not only for the applicant countries but for the Community as well. More than a year of currency crises, trade spats and bitter political battles over the integration called for in the Maastricht Treaty on European Union have left existing members sharply divided over the bloc's future.

Any hitch in plans to let in four small, wealthy, longstanding democracies that have deep economic ties to the Community would cast grave doubts on the ability to absorb the strategically important countries of Central and Eastern Europe such as Poland, the Czech and Slovak republics and Hungary, EC officials conceded.

But the Community also is wary of public opposition to membership in Scandinavia, especially in Norway. EC officials say that a rejection of membership agreements by referendums in the applicant countries would be a blow to the Community's credibility and its plans for deeper integration.

Mr. Salolainen warned the EC Commission not to use those concerns to slow down the negotiations. Noting that Finland, like the other countries, has already spelled out negotiating positions, he said, "The ball is now on the outside of the Commission."

The remaining hurdles range from core EC issues of farm supports and regional aid to trivial but symbolic issues like the current Community ban on snuff, a popular alternative to smoking in Sweden. Swedish officials said an EC failure to make an exception for the country's 600,000 snuff-takers could easily persuade voters to reject membership and the threat of meddling by Brussels bureaucrats.

On important issues like agriculture, the four countries stand firmly together. They want to ease the transition to the EC system of farm supports, claiming that their more generous supports are needed to sustain rural populations in harsh Alpine and Arctic territories.

The countries will be substantial net contributors to the EC budget to the tune of more than 2 billion Ems (\$2.35 billion) a year, but they want concessions in EC rules to permit aid to far northern regions of Scandinavia and Austria's easternmost province of Burgenland.

All four countries want to maintain their health and safety standards, which are often higher and are protected only through 1996 under an agreement with the Community.

Germany Leans On EC Over Aid For Eko Stahl

DUSSELDORF, Germany — The German government on Tuesday stepped up pressure on the European Community in the debate over restructuring subsidies for the steel industry.

The German economics minister, Günter Rexrodt, said Germany would make its backing for aid to Spanish and Italian steel companies conditional on the Community's approving German support for Eko Stahl AG, East Germany's biggest steelmaker.

Mr. Rexrodt also urged Italian and German steel companies that have made competing bids for Eko Stahl to conclude takeover talks with the Treuhänder privatization agency before the Community's next talks on steel on Nov. 18.

After separate talks in Berlin with Riva Group of Italy and with the Thyssen AG and Preussag AG of Germany, Mr. Rexrodt said subsidies were needed to ensure the survival of Eko Stahl.

Riva's plan calls for building a minimill at Eko Stahl with Treuhänder aid of around 1.03 billion Deutsche marks (\$637 million). Thyssen and Preussag have offered to supply Eko with steel for processing if it agrees to stop making steel.

"Should the problem of subsidies for Eko be resolved, the government

would find it easier to assist in resolving the cases of Spanish and Italian aid," Mr. Rexrodt said.

This was the first time Bonn had explicitly linked EC approval of an estimated 1 billion DM package to modernize Eko Stahl's plant with its consent to aid for steel companies in Spain and Italy.

A German government official close to the negotiations with the Community said that Bonn wanted to make clear that the three aid cases must be seen as a "total package."

Mr. Rexrodt has been at odds with the EC Commission because of his insistence that Eko Stahl be granted the aid to modernize cold-rolling facilities.

The Commission denied the aid once because it believed the minimill would add capacity to the EC steel market at a time when Brussels and the EC steel industry are at work on a plan to scrap around 30 million tons of capacity.

Mr. Rexrodt repeated his argument that Eko Stahl should not be put in the same category as Spain and Italy, whose steel industries have received billions of dollars in state aid in the past.

Since German unification in 1990, Eastern Germany had shed 50 percent of its crude steel capacity and 85 percent of its steel workers, he said.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2000	3100	2200
1900	3000	2100
1800	2900	2000
1700	2800	1900
1600	2700	1800
1500	2600	1700
M J J A S O	M J J A S O	M J J A S O
1993	1993	1993
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	128.00
Brussels	Stock Index	6,998.97
Frankfurt	DAX	1,972.73
Frankfurt	FAZ	783.97
Helsinki	HEX	1,458.94
London	Financial Times 30	2,345.80
London	FTSE 100	3,085.20
Madrid	General Index	289.04
Milan	MIB	1,313.00
Paris	CAC 40	2,158.77
Stockholm	Affarsvaerlden	1,617.06
Vienna	Stock Index	N.A.
Zurich	SBS	860.00
		Prev. Close
		% Change
		+0.95
		+0.71
		+2.55
		+2.11
		+2.46
		+0.57
		+0.57
		+1.15
		+1.00
		+1.41
		+1.81
		+2.03
		+1.06

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Amstrad PLC said its pretax loss narrowed to £20.5 million (\$31 million) in the year ended June 30 from £70.7 million a year earlier, while sales fell 13 percent, to £308.5 million. Chairman Alan Sugar said the company would divide its activities into divisions and enter new markets, including the one for portable telephones. The company is also seeking a chief executive to take over from Mr. Sugar, who will remain chairman.
- The London Stock Exchange said it would abandon its system of two-week trading accounts, ending 300 years of British stock-trading tradition. The exchange said it will move next year to a system of "rolling settlement," in which any deal must be paid for within 10 days.
- Allied Irish Banks PLC said it accepted an out-of-court settlement totaling \$110 million for claims brought by itself and the failed insurance Corp. of Ireland PLC against Ernst & Whinney, the accounting firm.
- The Bundesbank plans to close half of its external offices, which would cut 2,000 of the central bank's 18,000 jobs, the German Public Service and Transport union said.
- Schneider SA stock dropped 4.8 percent after the company said it plans a 3 billion franc (\$530 million) capital increase. The shares tumbled 17.8 francs, to 368.20.

Volvo-Renault Deal Assailed

Bloomberg Business News
STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Shareholders' Association, a lobby group representing small investors, on Tuesday called on Volvo AB shareholders to vote against the company's plan to merge with Renault of France.
The group said there were serious drawbacks in the proposed ownership structure, in which the Swedish vehicle builder would take 35 percent of a new combined car and truck company, RVA.
"We said already when the alliance was struck that Renault should be publicly listed," the group said. "That should have been done before the plans were presented."
Instead, the Volvo car operations will be controlled by the French state until and unless Renault is privatized.
Thus, the association urged Volvo holders to vote against the merger proposal at a meeting Nov. 9. An association official said its members include shareholders representing 10 percent of Volvo's equity.

DAIMLER: German Stocks Extend Global Reach

Continued from Page 13
placement of Daimler-Benz stock targeting the American market. Deutsche Bank, which owns 28.1 percent of Daimler-Benz, has said it would consider selling approximately 3 percent of the company's stock for such a purpose.

Daimler-Benz agreed this summer to publish its financial results according to the U.S. system of generally accepted accounting principles, which demand more detailed disclosure of a company's financial performance than German rules do.

Kaufhof plans to issue common and preferred shares in New York in the form of sponsored ADRs, which are traded in the over-the-counter market and are exempt from U.S. accounting principles. The shares are nevertheless sound, said Michael Fiedler, head of the company's finance department. "The names of the investment

houses issuing our ADRs are the guarantee for the Midwestern investor with worries about putting his money in a foreign company that we're a sound investment," he said. The shares are to be issued by CS First Boston, Goldman Sachs & Co. and Morgan Stanley Inc.

Citibank is acting as the depository for Daimler-Benz's ADRs.

Daimler-Benz and Kaufhof hope to increase the proportion of American investors in their shareholder bases by issuing shares in the United States. Fewer than 2 percent of Daimler-Benz and Kaufhof shares are now in the hands of Americans. In the case of Daimler-Benz, that situation stands in sharp contrast to its worldwide sales, roughly 17 percent of which are generated in the United States. Mr. Renter said Daimler-Benz hopes to boost U.S. holdings to 10 percent of its equity capital.

In 1992, Americans invested more than \$32 billion in new American shares, including \$18 billion in European shares. Counting Daimler-Benz, 567 foreign shares from 40 countries are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Several German companies, including Volkswagen AG and Dresdner Bank AG, already have sponsored ADRs in the United States similar to those that Kaufhof wants to issue. Many institutional investors also regularly purchase German shares in foreign currency through their subsidiaries abroad.

"The people we deal with are big enough that they can invest in overseas equities directly in the foreign markets," bypassing ADRs in the case of German companies, said Commerzbank's Mr. Longley, who sells German equities to Asian investors.

MOVIES: Trade War's Front Line

Continued from Page 13
would be a mistake to regard French dismay over the GATT negotiations as a sign of rejection of American culture. Indeed, said Mr. Kissel, the French are besotted with American culture.

According to an article by Mr. Toubon, the question is often presented in a caricatured fashion, as if it were a sign of national identity crisis and had nothing to do with real economic issues.

Europe's trade deficit with the United States in the audiovisual sector last year was about 22 billion francs, compared with 9 billion francs in 1980, he said, "and yet it is the Americans who complain about protectionism."

"This isn't anti-Americanism," Mr. Toubon said. "The survival of our culture and pluralism are at stake. No one in the world has been so warmly favorable to the great American film directors as the Eu-

ropean public. That cinema forms part of our culture along with Shakespeare and Moliere, and to give a current example, it is not an accident that Woody Allen releases his films first in Europe."

About 60 percent of the films shown in European movie houses are made in the United States. Only 2 percent of the films released in the United States are European-made, partly because major entertainment companies control the outlets and partly because of the language barrier.

About 65 percent of the films shown in French movie houses are American, compared with 31 percent in 1979. Analysts say this reflects not only American commercial aggressiveness but also the fact that in France, just two giant companies, both linked to American multinationals, control nearly all the distribution.

SURPLUS: Japan's Grows

Continued from Page 13
fident to reverse the rising trend of Japan's current-account surplus, which economists expect to continue into next year. That is because even as the strong yen depresses exports, products shipped overseas are worth more in dollar terms, an effect known as the J-curve.

Japan's current-account surplus is on track to hit a record \$142 billion in the fiscal year ending March 31, up from \$126 billion the year before, according to Masaru Takagi, chief economist at the Fuji Research Institute. Only drastic cuts in income taxes could dent the imbalance, but hopes for such reductions before April are fading fast, he added.

Viewed in terms of yen, Japan's surplus is rapidly declining, though not for the reasons Washington had hoped.

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Oct. 5, 1993

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When Japan's Rice Bowl Cracked

Need to Import Stirs Unease Among Farmers and in Nation

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Staff Writer

HIGASHI NARUSE, Japan — Things were looking worse and worse as summer wore on, and by mid-September Kihachi Sasaki knew he faced a full-fledged disaster. "Oh, God, it's terrible," Mr. Sasaki said, a pained grimace tightening below his bushy mustache. "One look and you can see we've lost everything."

Mr. Sasaki was looking over the steeply terraced paddy fields on his 1.6-hectare (4-acre) farm, where the golden-yellow rice stalks point straight upward toward a brilliant autumn sun.

That is the problem: By this time of year, the rice stalks should be straight at all. Each one should be curved as sharply as an umbrella handle, drooping under the weight of grains of rice waiting to be harvested.

Because of the cool, wet summer of 1993, those grains did not grow over large sections of Japan's northern rice bowl. As a result, Japan faces the most severe crop failure since the end of World War II, and by some measures, the worst harvest in a century.

For tens of thousands of farmers such as Mr. Sasaki, the disaster marks a personal calamity, although one that government crop insurance will help to alleviate.

For Japan as a whole, the rice crisis poses a crucial political question.

Japan's 45-year-old ban on importing rice has been denounced around the world as a symbol of trade protectionism. Many business leaders and politicians — including Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, in a book published last year — have announced support for liberalizing the rice market. But the farm bloc's political clout has always blocked that change.

The crop failure means that this rice-eating

country will have to import at least 10 percent of its staple food this year. But Japanese are asking whether these emergency purchases of foreign rice will turn into a permanent end to the import ban.

Mr. Hosokawa seemed to suggest as much 10 days ago. In an interview with American correspondents, he cited this year's bad weather as a reason for importing rice, and then added that it is essential for Japan to help negotiate a successful end to the Uruguay Round of world trade talks. This would require Japan to give way on rice imports.

His comment drew mixed reviews from other members of the seven-party coalition that Mr. Hosokawa leads. The Clean Government Party endorsed rice liberalization but the Social Democratic Party opposed it.

Mr. Hosokawa has since backtracked. Last weekend, touring grainless northern rice fields, the prime minister said he saw "no connection" between the emergency imports and a long-term change in rice policy.

Analysts are split over what Mr. Hosokawa and his coalition partners will decide.

"Hosokawa has no intention of liberalizing," said Takayoshi Miyagawa, a political

analyst. "He has a lot of other priorities facing him. Who needs a big political battle over rice?"

Atsushi Kusano, a professor at Keio University, disagreed. "Hosokawa personally wants to liberalize the rice market," he said. "This year's weather could be his chance to teach the farmers that they can survive some imports."

The prime minister's rhetorical retreat has not soothed fears in Japan's farm country, where government price subsidies make it possible for farmers to earn a living growing rice on farms that average about one acre.

"The obvious fear is they'll import rice this year and then say, 'See, it wasn't so bad,'" said Ken Takahashi, head of the farm cooperative at Higashi Naruse, which lies in the southern part of Akita Prefecture, about 200 miles (320 kilometers) northwest of Tokyo.

The government has declared that its plan to import rice is designed strictly to meet the current year's emergency shortfall. But farmers say a second year of poor harvest is likely for 1994, because the bad weather this summer also devastated stocks of hybrid rice grown to make the seed for the next year's crop.

To the casual visitor, this autumn in Akita looks like any other year's. Beneath the heavily forested mountain ridges, tier after tier of terraced fields climbs the hillsides, with rice plants turning from green to a glowing gold as the mid-October harvest approaches.

But looks are deceptive. "The color of the stalks isn't bad," said Mr. Sasaki, 55, the third generation of his family to grow rice in Akita. "But where's the grain? Do you think I spent every day working out here to raise stalks?"

In some parts of Japan, farmers will get grain from their rice, although the highest yields this year will probably come in at about 80 percent of the average harvest.

"The obvious fear is, they'll import rice this year and then say, 'See, it wasn't so bad.'"

Ken Takahashi of Higashi Naruse farm co-op

Hutchison Sets Port Venture In South China

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. said Tuesday it was leading a group of investors that planned to take a 70 percent stake in a \$1 billion yuan (\$86.2 million) port venture in southern China.

The joint venture will own, operate and further develop the port of Yanbian in China's booming Shenzhen economic zone, just across the border from Hong Kong, Hutchison said.

Hutchison, controlled by the investor Li Ka-shing, is already the leading investor in developing a major container port in Shanghai.

Under the agreement, Hongkong International Terminals Ltd., a Hutchison subsidiary, will be the major shareholder in the joint venture. The company did not detail the size of its stake.

Hutchison's partners will be China's shipping giant China Ocean Shipping (Group) Co., Japan's Mitsui & Co. and Kumagai Gumi (HK). The remaining 30 percent of the equity will be owned by Shenzhen Dongpeng Industries Co.

Hongkong International Terminals is the largest container terminal operator at Hong Kong's Kwai Chung port, will operate the current Yanbian port and be responsible for its future development, Hutchison said.

"The Hutchison Whampoa group

is responding to a rapidly growing demand for container handling services in southern China," said Hutchison International's managing director, John Meredith. "It is our intention to develop a world-class deep-water facility which will complement Hong Kong's existing facilities in Kwai Chung."

Yanbian has been designated by the government as one of four main deep-water international ports in China. It will operate under simplified customs rules allowing containers and cargo for international transshipment to bypass elaborate customs formalities and pass freely in and out of a bonded zone, Hutchison said.

The first phase of the port development will consist of two 50,000-ton container berths and four general cargo berths and will cost 2.5 billion yuan. This should be completed and come into service in early 1994.

The second phase will include the construction of three 50,000-ton container berths costing a further 2.5 billion yuan at current prices. This should be finished and working in 1995, Hutchison said.

When completed, the handling capacity of the five container berths and four general cargo berths will be 1.7 million 20-foot equivalent container units and 2 million tons of cargo a year, respectively, Hutchison said.

Investor's Asia				
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close
6000	2000	2000	7,688.48	7,744.32
7500	2000	2000	2,033.51	2,023.07
7000	1800	2000	1,998.50	1,877.00
6500	1600	2000	20,321.83	20,284.43
6000	1400	2000	867.98	852.28
			1,019.45	988.71
			717.71	715.05
			3,813.26	3,808.24
			1,951.06	1,904.54
			441.57	446.25
			1,956.61	1,946.36
			1,266.70	1,267.70

Exchange Index % Change
 Hong Kong Hang Seng +1.82
 Singapore Straits Times +0.52
 Sydney All Ordinaries +1.09
 Tokyo Nikkei 225 +0.38
 Kuala Lumpur Composite +0.67
 Bangkok SET +2.08
 Seoul Composite Stock +0.37
 Taipei Weighted Price +0.19
 Manila Composite +2.44
 Jakarta Stock Index -1.05
 New Zealand NZSE-40 +0.48
 Bombay National Index -0.08

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Taiwan Data Show Economy Slowing

TAIPEI — Trade and inflation data released Tuesday showed the economy continuing to slow and suggested the government may have to cut interest rates, economists said.

Taiwan's trade surplus plunged 30 percent from a year earlier, to \$380 million in September, as exports inched to just 0.3 percent, to \$6.51 billion.

Consumer-price inflation was just 0.74 percent in September — the weakest monthly rate since consumer prices dropped 0.71 percent in September 1991.

Chen Chang-hsiung, director of the Finance Ministry's statistics department, attributed the sluggish exports to weak global demand and China's moves to cool its overheat-

ed economy, which have begun to curb trade with Taiwan.

"The poor state of the global economy is hitting Taiwan's exports, and this makes a domestic economic slowdown inevitable," said Ting Yu-tung, chief economist at Bank of Taiwan.

Economists said the low inflation rate, despite depreciation of the Taiwan dollar against the U.S. dollar, also showed that Taiwan's economic growth was slowing.

Investment Barrier Raised

Taiwan has moved to deter investment from China by banning the island's largest private steel company from collecting funds from the stock market for a mainland project, Agence France Presse reported Tuesday.

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Monday rejected an application by Chun Yuan Steel Industry Co. to launch a 500 million Taiwan dollar (\$18.6 million) cash-call package on the local bourse, commission officials said.

Questions About BAe Project

TAIPEI — The government may drop its support for a proposed joint venture between British Aerospace Corp. and British Aerospace PLC, opposition politicians said Tuesday. BAe denied the report.

Economics Minister Chiang Pin-kung "told me that the government will soon issue a statement to announce the halting of the project," Chen Shui-bian, a parliamentary deputy from the main opposition Democratic Progressive Party, said. He said the minister had told him the project would be dropped because of British Aerospace's reluctance to pass aviation technology along to Taiwan.

"It's not true," said Ian Woodward, a BAe spokesman. "I have spoken to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, who said it was not true." (AFX, AFP)

ASEAN Agrees to Start Tariff Cuts Next Year

SINGAPORE — Economic officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have agreed to begin cutting tariffs by next year, an ASEAN official said Tuesday.

"All ASEAN countries without exception have agreed to implement the Common Effective Preferential Tariff scheme from 1994," ASEAN's secretary-general, Ajit Singh, said.

"Some countries may implement the scheme from early next year and some from the middle of the year, but nobody is now talking that they cannot

implement it before 1995 or 1996," he said.

Leaders of ASEAN — which includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — agreed in January 1992 to form a tariff-free common market within 15 years.

The program was designed to cut tariffs on selected product groups to between zero and 5 percent, beginning this year.

The plan requires the tariff reductions to be made within 10 years for "fast-track" product groups and by 2008 for all manufactured goods.

Very briefly:

- Nippon Life Insurance Co. said it would reduce its Japanese stock holdings to 15 percent of total assets from 20 percent because it believes the benchmark Nikkei 225-stock index will fall as low as 18,000 from its current 20,295.83 and will have trouble recovering to 20,000.
- Japan's Finance Ministry said net purchases of foreign stocks by Japanese investors rose to \$1.9 billion in August from \$1.38 billion in July.
- Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. is to eliminate an unspecified portion of its 25,000 management positions by offering financial incentives to encourage early retirement of staff members older than 45.
- Vietnam's Communist Party chief, Do Muoi, and top officials are in Singapore to discuss trade and other economic issues; Singapore is considered Vietnam's largest trading partner, and bilateral trade reached 1.7 billion Singapore dollars (\$1.1 billion) in 1992, a 13 percent increase.
- Malaysia is diversifying its sources of external borrowings to cushion itself from the surging yen. Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamad said: yen-denominated loans accounted for about 30 percent of Malaysia's foreign debt of 41.4 billion ringgit (\$16.3 billion) at end-1992.
- PT Elang Mahkota Komputer and Compaq Computer Corp. have set up a venture to assemble Compaq products in Indonesia.

Cadbury Chocolate for China

BEIJING — Cadbury Schweppes PLC said Tuesday that it was setting up a joint venture plant in Beijing in an effort to get Chinese people to eat more chocolate.

Kevin Hayes, chairman of the Pacific Rim division of the confectionery and beverages company, said the average Chinese consumed only 30 grams (about one ounce) of chocolate a year, against 1.5 kilograms in Hong Kong, 5 kilograms in Australia and the United States and 13-14 kilograms in Switzerland.

Mr. Hayes said Cadbury Schweppes was investing 75 percent of the \$29 million cost of the new plant, a joint venture with Beijing General Corp. for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. Annual output is to be 5,000 tons starting in mid-1995.

Until then, products will be imported, specially wrapped for the China market.

Thai Index Has First Close Over 1,000 in 3 Years

BANGKOK — The main Thai stock index closed above the 1,000-point mark in active trading Tuesday for the first time in three years.

The Stock Exchange of Thailand index jumped 20.74 points, or 2.1 percent, to finish at 1,019.45 on active volume of 8.39 billion baht (\$331.1 million).

"It's a very convincing breakout," said David Gambrell, research manager at Peregrine Brokerage Ltd.

"It looks like we're going to see a small bull run here," said Suetjai Suthasumkul, vice president of Ekachart Finance & Securities.

The index last closed above 1,000 on Aug. 6, 1990, when it finished at 1,009.04. Its record high was 1,143.78, set July 25, 1990.

Several brokers and analysts said they expected the index would hold above 1,000, with local investors buying on high liquidity and low prices and foreigners attracted to what they see as brightened economic prospects for Thailand next year.

The delayed 1992-93 budget bill of Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai's government was passed by the parliament in March, and analysts said bureaucratic procedures meant allocations had just started to reach the receiving end.

"By early next year, we should start to see the results of government spending," an analyst at Crosby Research Ltd. said.

Mr. Gambrell said Thais and foreigners were buying shares of building-materials makers on expectations of higher earnings soon as construction picked up.

Hang Seng Index Sets High

Strong demand from American institutional investors lifted the blue-chip Hang Seng index to its third consecutive record close, Reuters reported from Hong Kong.

The main index jumped 125.16 points, to end at 7,869.48.

Several major American institutions increased their weighting for Hong Kong stocks, triggering heavy demand for local issues.

"European and local institutions are largely sidelined at the moment, and I think local investors are more skeptical about what Patten is going to do," Simon Chaplow at Smith New Court said. Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten is to make a policy speech Wednesday.

MEDIA: In the Megamergers of the 1990s, None Dare Call It Synergy

Continued from Page 13

prices of movies that Warner supplies to HBO.

As for Sony Corp.'s purchase of Columbia Pictures in 1989 for \$3.4 billion and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.'s acquisition of MCA Inc. in 1990 for \$6.1 billion, both Japanese buyers spoke of achieving synergies among film, consumer electronics and emerging technologies like high-definition television. But so far, Sony and Matsushita have seen no big increases in their consumer electronics sales.

The consensus is that the Japanese companies are being milked for cash by their Hollywood partners.

"Synergies are very difficult to achieve in any industry, but even harder in entertainment because of the independence of creative teams and the industry's dependence on creative talent to begin with," said Rosabeth Moss Kanter, a professor at Harvard Business School, who studies strategic change in corporations.

"The book people feel a sense of intellectual superiority over the people in film, who in turn look down on media that have small

elite audiences," she added. "They resist like crazy the idea that they owe any allegiance and cooperation to anyone in any other part of the business."

But that kind of thing just will not happen if Viacom marries Paramount, Mr. Biondi insisted. "I won't pretend that it will be easy; putting together an organization of this size," he said, "but there are differences between us and other mergers. There are not a lot of overlaps in the business or antagonisms that come with the deal."

Barry Diller, the chairman of QVC, declined to be interviewed for this article, although he, too, has been publicly refusing to list synergies as a reason he wants Paramount.

On Sept. 13, Paramount and Viacom announced that they would merge in a deal giving Paramount's shareholders cash and stock worth approximately \$8.2 billion — a figure that has since declined because Viacom's stock price has slipped. A week later, QVC offered \$9.5 billion for Paramount.

Now Viacom is putting together a counteroffer, using Nynes's investment and a \$600 million infusion it

obtained from Blockbuster Entertainment last week.

Primarily, each suitor covets Paramount's huge movie library and film production studio as a way to generate new programming for its expanding distribution channels — QVC through its home shopping network and cable alliances, and Viacom through its cable television channels and networks, which include MTV, Showtime and Nickelodeon.

Paramount's 900-film library includes hits like "The Godfather" and "Beverly Hills Cop." Current Paramount offerings include the movie "The Firm."

A rare example of a merger perceived as successful was Turner Broadcasting Systems Inc.'s acquisition in 1986 of MGM/UA Communications for \$1.6 billion. The acquisition gave Ted Turner, the Atlanta broadcasting entrepreneur, a 3,000-title film library.

The MGM library provided vital programming for Mr. Turner's "superstation" and allowed him to start the TNT channel, which has become a leading cable program. But Mr. Turner sold all of MGM/UA except broadcast rights to the MGM library within six months of the acquisition, making the deal more a pure programming purchase than anything smacking of "synergy."

In the Paramount battle, a financial adviser representing one bidder conceded that the history of big mergers has been disappointing.

"So far there's no proof that synergy is a valid word because we have seen no increase in cash flow or earnings driven by the media combinations," the adviser said, speaking on condition of anonymity.



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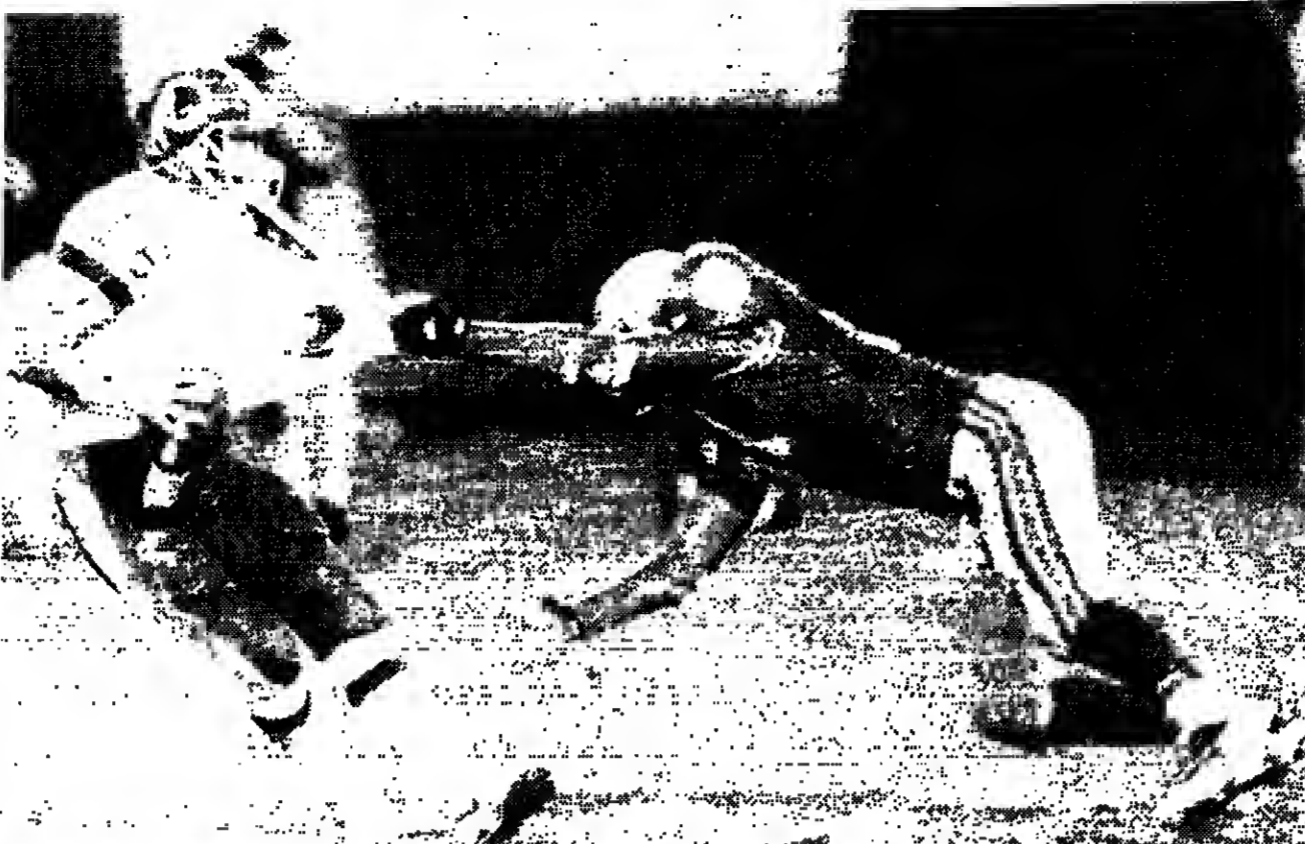
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SPORTS

Dolphins Strike Swiftly, Survive

The Associated Press
MIAMI — At the outset, it looked like a rout. After just two possessions, Miami led Washington by two touchdowns.
 It didn't work out that way at all. The Dolphins scored three points the rest of the way and their 17-10 victory Monday night over the Redskins wasn't safe until the final minute.
 "We let them get back into the game," said the Dolphins' coach, Don Shula. "After the two quick touchdowns, we didn't get much done after that."
 Dan Marino hit Tony Martin with an 80-yard touchdown pass on the game's third play, and Mark Higgs scored on a 1-yard run on Miami's second possession.
 Marino also directed a time-consuming fourth-quarter drive for a field goal, but the victory wasn't secure until Troy Vincent inter-

cepted Rich Gannon's pass at the Washington 44-yard line with 59 seconds left.
 The Dolphins improved to 3-1, and put Shula three victories away from George Halas' National Football League record of 324.
 The Redskins lost their third in a row and fell to 1-3 for the first time since 1985. They never made the playoffs after such a start.
 Miami limited the Redskins to 10 yards in the first quarter and stopped them twice in the final three minutes.
 Marino caught Washington in a blitz on the first series and flipped a pass to Tony Martin, who made the catch at the Miami 35 and sprinted in the end zone chased by three defenders.
 The completion was Marino's longest in nearly five years.
 Miami mounted a nine-play, 73-yard touchdown drive on its second possession. Marino hit rookie running back Terry Kirby for 34 yards, and Higgs scored on a third-down run.
 Kirby rushed for 94 yards in 16 carries, and added 36 yards on three receptions.
 After taking the 14-0 lead, Miami crossed midfield four consecutive times. But the threats ended with three punts and an interception by Tom Carter.
 Cannon replaced Cary Conklin at quarterback in the third period and directed a 75-yard drive for the Redskins' only touchdown, a 12-yard pass to Ricky Sanders that trimmed Miami's lead to 14-10 with 11:08 left.
 But Marino then led a 13-play drive that consumed 7:10. It ended with Pete Stoyanovich's 37-yard field goal.
 Ken O'Brien, a two-time Pro Bowl quarterback for the New York Jets, signed a one-year contract with the Philadelphia Eagles, a day after Randall Cunningham broke his leg.
 O'Brien will back up Bobby Brister. Cunningham fractured his left fibula Sunday and likely will be sidelined eight to 10 weeks.



Quarterback Rich Gannon lost a tug-of-war to linebacker Brian Cox as the Redskins, quickly down by 14-0, fell short against the Dolphins.

Jordan Murder Trial Opens

The Associated Press
LUMBERTON, North Carolina — Attorneys for the two 18-year-olds charged with murdering James Jordan opened the trial Tuesday by asking the judge to bar law-enforcement officers from talking about the case to the media.
 A motion was also filed asking that prosecutors reveal whether anyone had been offered immunity or any other deal in return for testimony.
 Larry Mario Demery and Daniel Andre Green is each charged with first-degree murder, armed robbery and conspiracy to commit armed robbery in the death of NBA star Michael Jordan's father on July 23. Neither has entered a formal plea, but both have maintained their innocence.

UEFA Restores Champions' League Semifinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BERNE — The European Cup semifinals, dropped two years ago with the launch of the Champions' League, will be reintroduced this season, UEFA said Tuesday.
 Winners of the two Champions' League groups of four teams will earn the right to a single home match against the runners-up of the other group on April 27, 1994.
 The reform follows criticism of the Champions' League format, in which each group's top team went directly into the final after a round-robin, home-and-away tournament. Critics said that produced too many matches of no interest by the time the sixth and final round of the Champions' League was played.
 The draw for this season's Champions' League will be held Nov. 5 in Geneva after the second round of the European Cup. Matches will be played between Nov. 24 and April 13.
 In Nantes, France, a prosecutor opened inquiries Tuesday into a second allegation of attempted match-fixing by last season's European champion, Olympique Marseille.
 Judicial sources said an official investigation had begun into an allegation by Jean-Jacques Eydelie that he had been offered a bribe by Jean-Pierre Bernès, then Marseille's general manager, to throw a league match in March 1992, when Eydelie was playing for Nantes.
 He said he had refused the bribe and that no money changed hands. Eydelie, who was transferred to

UEFA Restores Champions' League Semifinals

Marseille in the summer of 1992, has admitted offering a bribe to three Valenciennes players before a league match last May. He said he was acting for Bernès, who has denied those charges and suggested Tuesday that Eydelie was being "manipulated."
 It was the second surprise development in 24 hours, with Bernard Boffy, the investigating judge in charge of the Valenciennes case, opening a separate investigation against Olympique's owner, Bernard Tapie, on Monday.
 That followed Eydelie's statement Friday to Boffy that Tapie had offered him a bribe last month to deny his earlier confession in the Valenciennes case.
 Gullit and the Dutch coach, Dick Advocaat, have not always seen eye to eye.

probably play the U.S. team in a World Cup warmup in Toulouse on Jan. 11, French federation officials said Tuesday.
 They said U.S. officials had asked for a match to prepare their team for the World Cup finals in the United States next summer. France will also play Italy in Naples on Feb. 16 and play host to Chile on March 23.
 Ruud Gullit, the Netherlands' former captain who has been playing well with the Italian club Sampdoria, was left off the team named Tuesday to meet England in the crucial World Cup qualifier in Rotterdam on Oct. 13.
 Gullit and the Dutch coach, Dick Advocaat, have not always seen eye to eye.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Buffalo	3	1	0	60
Atlanta	3	1	0	47
Indianapolis	3	2	0	42
N.Y. Jets	2	2	0	37
New England	0	4	0	0

Eastern

Buffalo	3	1	0	35
Atlanta	2	1	0	34
Indianapolis	2	2	0	30
N.Y. Jets	2	2	0	25
New England	0	4	0	0

Western

Pittsburgh	3	1	0	53
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	48
Cincinnati	2	0	0	37

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore	3	2	0	54
Seattle	3	1	0	51
Minnesota	2	2	0	46
Chicago	2	2	0	44
Cleveland	2	2	0	42
Los Angeles	2	2	0	39
Kansas City	1	3	0	37
San Diego	1	3	0	33
Detroit	1	3	0	28
Texas	0	4	0	16

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	4	1	0	59
San Francisco	3	2	0	50
San Diego	3	2	0	49
Arizona	3	2	0	48
Los Angeles	3	2	0	44
St. Louis	2	2	0	43
Cincinnati	2	2	0	42
Pittsburgh	2	2	0	38
Philadelphia	1	3	0	37
Cleveland	1	3	0	33
Washington	0	4	0	12

BASEBALL

Central League

Chicago	3	2	0	42
St. Louis	3	1	0	42
Cincinnati	2	2	0	37
Philadelphia	2	2	0	36
Pittsburgh	1	3	0	33
Washington	1	3	0	28

Pacific League

San Diego	3	2	0	49
Los Angeles	2	2	0	48
Seattle	2	2	0	42
Oakland	1	3	0	38
San Francisco	1	3	0	33
California	0	4	0	12

TRANSACTIONS

Baseball
CALIFORNIA — Former Milwaukee Braves pitcher Jeff Wilhelm has been released from his contract with the Los Angeles Dodgers.
CLEVELAND — Fred Luma, hitting coach, has been fired.
KANSAS CITY — Fred Gorey, hitting coach, has been fired.
TEXAS — Will not wear a uniform on his final game.
PHILADELPHIA — Steve Carlton, Steve Carlton's agent, has been fired.
NEW YORK — Steve Carlton's agent, Steve Carlton, has been fired.

JAPANESE LEAGUES

Central League

Yokohama	3	1	0	51
Yokohama	2	2	0	48
Yokohama	2	2	0	44
Yokohama	1	3	0	40
Yokohama	1	3	0	36
Yokohama	0	4	0	12

Pacific League

Yokohama	3	2	0	49
Yokohama	3	1	0	46
Yokohama	2	2	0	42
Yokohama	2	2	0	38
Yokohama	1	3	0	34
Yokohama	0	4	0	12

Lighting a Fire

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Soccer's saving grace is that, at a time when its ethics are more suspect than those of Watergate, along comes a performance to remind us that this was a game long before it became a business.
 Naive? I know it. As well as most, I see the crooks and charlatans who infect modern professional soccer. And not all of them operate in southern France. Yet, as sure as the beauty that arrives with autumnal shades, comes a display suggesting the soul of the sport is worth the candle we hold up to it.
 Barcelona's 4-1 defeat of Dynamo Kiev last week was the performance of the season, the come-back of the season. It was theater, it contained magic and, if anyone came up with a theory that it was corrupted in any way, I'd suggest we lock them up in the tower.
 The star was Romario. Yes, him again, that little guy from Rio de Janeiro. His game is a force of nature. His movement defies the laws of motion. His temperament is no more reliable than the weather.
 But, boy, is he worth the price of the admission ticket. Romario Da Souza Faria is the closest thing in soccer to the Diego Maradona of a decade ago. You trust him with your emotions but perhaps nothing else.
 The contract is between you the spectator and Romario the entertainer. When he hits the streak he is on now, you pay the money, you sit down if you can, and just give yourself up to whatever it is that moves him.
 A team game? Yes, yes. Romario is a maverick within a team, yet at Barcelona he is given the stage, given the support and given what Pablo Picasso called liberty with order. So Picasso would appreciate the freedom his city's team is granting to Romario. What requires explanation is that Barcelona FC's coach, Johan Cruyff, tolerates, may encourage, the whims of Romario.
 Cruyff is a man for order, and a few years ago he fell out with Gary Lineker, the most consistent goalscorer of the era, because Lineker would not conform to the team pattern. Cruyff expected Lineker to sacrifice himself in a way he does not, yet, ask of Romario. There is a reason, Lineker, for all the reliability of his finishing act, is not as gifted, as mobile, as elusive as Romario.
 What Lineker did — still does in Japan — silenced most critics. He spoke with goals, game after game. What Cruyff seeks is the capacity in a forward to create surprise.
 Romario can do it without scoring. Indeed, he inspired Barcelona's triumph over Kiev without putting his signature to any of the four goals. He did not score, but he bewitched Dynamo's defense.
 He lifted his team, gave the night an essence, gave 100,000 Catalans in their Nou Camp stadium cause to believe that Kiev's 3-1 lead in the first leg of the European Champions' Cup was a challenge, not a barrier.
 Playing, as he does, like a 27-year-old child of instinct, Romario flitted in and out of the Ukrainian team's defense. If the defenders could find him, too late, his highly unconventional runs and his searing quickness off the mark put him out of tackling range.
BUT, AGAIN, soccer is not a one-man game. The Dane, Michael Laudrup, claimed the first goal, a sharp, neat, predatory strike. However, the time and room came to Laudrup because you-know-who sold Kiev an audacious fake; a matador sending the bulls into the next arena.
 For the second goal, Romario was not in sight. I bet Kiev's defenders were looking for him, wondering why, wondering where. "Romario, Romario, wherever art thou, Romario."
 While they pondered, José Bakero stole in to score. Bakero also headed in the third goal, and this time Romario was in the picture, scurrying in and out of the danger zone and drawing Kiev to his decoy run.
 Naturally, Romario wanted a goal for himself. He was prepared to conjure up one. Once, with his back to the goal, he dragged the ball through his legs with an instep — a trick Cruyff used in his heyday — turned, saw the goalie racing toward him, and, with nonchalant ease, nudged the ball past the keeper. It struck the far post.
 Romario hit the woodwork a second time, but the drama of this match reached its crescendo after Kiev pulled back a goal to make the aggregate 4-4. Back came Barcelona's José Guardiola, across the cross bar with a shot that bounced down behind the line, but the referee and linesman did not award a goal. Kiev, too, struck the frame of Barcelona's goal, and in the contest's extraordinary ebb and flow the score might easily have matched the 7-3 total by which Real Madrid outscored Eintracht Frankfurt in a European Cup final more than 30 years ago.
 Finally, with a masterstroke, came the winner. It came from Ron Koeman, Barcelona's blond bomber. Known for the awesome power of his right foot, Koeman this time outwitted Kiev by cutting a 23-meter free-kick with more precision than force around the wall of defenders.
 Playing with such risk, Barcelona has a team that has adventure writ large on it. The failings of its defense are more than matched by the appeal, the potential, the entertainment value, in its attack.
 Barcelona might thus eclipse Milan as Europe's top attraction. Italy's premier team still leads its league but, having allowed Frank Rijkaard and Ruud Geullit to leave, and still awaiting Marco van Basten's recovery from his ankle injury, it has become a coach's team, no longer a player's dream.
 Milan has scored precisely nine goals in nine Italian and European matches. It has conceded none. And its coach, Fabio Capello, excuses this by saying he has scoured the world and found no exceptional players to buy.
 While he scoured, Cruyff, a Dutchman, was obtaining Romario for a \$4 million transfer fee to PSV Eindhoven. Cruyff took a gamble on a gifted prima donna. On Sunday, Romario scored twice against Osasuna, the second time on a cheeky, phenomenal volley that suggested he invents goals for fun.
 While the fire is in him, while the freedom of Barcelona is his, we should use him to shut out villainy and negativism. The spirit is contagious: It is an invitation to enjoy the game for the game's sake.
 Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

POTENTIAL FREE AGENTS

The 137 major league players potentially eligible for free contracts. Players with six or more seasons of major league service who have not signed a contract for the coming season may be free agents in the 15 days following the World Series (a club option for 1994). Restrictive rights restrictions who may be offered salary arbitration in the 60 days following the World Series; a club option for 1994.

BASEBALL

PHILADELPHIA — Steve Carlton, Steve Carlton's agent, has been fired.
NEW YORK — Steve Carlton's agent, Steve Carlton, has been fired.

COMICS

DENNIS THE MENACE
PEANUTS
WIZARD of ID
REX MORGAN
GARFIELD
DOONESBURY

BLONDIE
BEEBLE BAILEY
DOONESBURY

ALVIN AND HOBBES

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

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SPORTS

A Rejiggered NHL Opens Its Season

By Joe Lapointe
NEW YORK — The National Hockey League's regular season began Tuesday night with 26 teams, up by two from last season...



AN EYE OPENER — Todd Martin, mocking the net-cord judge on a disputed call, still beat Ivan Lendl, 4-6, 7-6 (10-8), 6-4, Tuesday in the Australian Indoor Championships in Sydney. It was the ninth time this year that Lendl, 33, has failed to get past the first round in a tournament.

For Chisox, Thomas's Bat Outweighs His Glove

By Murray Chass
CHICAGO — As dominating a hitter as he has been this season, Frank Thomas would have elbowed his way into prominence in the American League's championship series one way or another...

SIDELINES

Howe Fired by Astros' New Owner
HOUSTON (AP) — Art Howe, the Houston Astros' manager, and Bill Wood, their general manager, were fired Tuesday by Drayton McLane...

McGriff Factor: Yes, He Showed Atlanta the Way

By Claire Smith
PHILADELPHIA — No sooner did the Atlanta Braves settle one great debate with the San Francisco Giants than another has begun to rage...

Whitbread Yacht Race Grows Tighter

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AFP) — New Zealand Endeavour and Tokyo had their leads narrowed Tuesday in the Whitbread 'Round the World' yacht race...

For the Record

John McEwre, who said last month that he wanted to be captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team, withdrew his name from contention...

TODAY'S BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER
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AGS INTL MOVING
HEALTH/MEDICAL SERVICES

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ANNOUNCEMENTS
THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS
FREE INFORMATION SESSION ON TECHNICAL WRITING

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AVIATION
BOOKS
ADULT MAGAZINES Books, Comics, etc.

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OBSERVER

So Long Baseball

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Baseball as we have known it ended as the baseball season ended and I'm sorry, Willy, but I can't cry. I was ready to tell baseball "So long, Sweetheart" a year ago.
That's when they played the World Series just before dawn. I know Hamlet provided battlements at that hour to talk with his father's ghost, but I doubt he would have done it to watch a baseball game.
Yet that's what baseball demanded I do when it scheduled last October's Series to be played long after the bars closed all up and down the Atlantic Seaboard. I didn't want people saying Hamlet had more sense than I had, so I went to bed.
The papers later said the games had been excellent, so it galled me to know I hadn't endured to see the end of a single one.
Another thing it is is greed. But then, what isn't? In baseball's case, however, greed led to television, which was disastrous because television hated baseball.
Television loved football. Football had the same entertainment values as "Terminator" and "Rambo" movies: plenty of blood and flaming crashes. Television loved basketball too: men doing incredible acrobatics in tight spaces while jumping up and down every 20 seconds.
These race-the-clock games were built for a nation of urban couch potatoes ill at ease without the shriek of sirens and the thrill of being tailgated at 75 miles an hour by an 18-wheeler.
Television loved them, but baseball it hated. It hated baseball so much that after CBS spent most of its wealth to buy the rights to baseball it practically never televised a game. Not even on Saturday afternoons.
Like the other networks, it televised golf instead. Golf has any cruder judgment ever been registered against baseball than television's decision to go with golf?
Baseball has ever since been bowing and scraping and kissing television's ring, as for example by refusing to start the World Series until one-third of the nation is ready for bed.
This puts the start of the game in prime time when advertising rates

are highest. If a lot of people toddle off to bed as dawn nears, it doesn't matter, since nobody expects a big TV audience after midnight anyway.
O.K., so baseball will do anything to make television love it, which brings it to the ending of baseball as we have known it. Hoping to turn itself into a TV charmer, baseball next season will abandon its so-called pennant races and adopt a playoff system so tacky that a team that finishes second can still win the World Series.
Everybody says yes, it's sort of bush league, but it might bring in more TV money, so let's try it. People who object that it will spoil baseball's unique quality are dismissed as "purists," a term suggesting that an old fuddy-duddy would complain about the factory cheapening the product to raise its profits.
I am not one of these quaint, old-fashioned "purists" turning his back on the adulterated product. It's touching, but contrary to reality, to insist on the purity of baseball. The pennant races, in fact, were abandoned in 1959 when the two leagues' two divisions went to a system of division playoffs to determine which of four teams won the pennant.
The Everest of statistics so cherished by baseball nuts is nearly meaningless. Comparing performances today to performances 15, 40, 70 years ago is comparing apples and Brazil nuts.
Today's jet-lagged player constantly crisscrosses the country at 30,000 feet, uses a nearly error-proof basket-size glove, hits with a bat as delicately engineered as a Swiss watch, plays almost every game under artificial light, sees opposing teams only half as often as the old-timers used to, has a fresh ball every few minutes to pitch or swing at and trains on weight machines or steroids instead of bourbon and beer.
No true purist would waste time comparing the modern hero statistically to his forebears who traveled, played and lived in a different world where the afternoon sun always shone, even at World Series time. Time and change happeneth to us all, usually with bad results, but baseball at cock-crow? So long, Sweetheart.
New York Times Service

The B-Movie Maker and His Biggest Fan

By Richard B. Woodward

NEW YORK — Rudolph Grey has the wary, unshaven face of a New Yorker who finds sunlight irritating.
Even in the dimness of his apartment, a second-floor walk-up in the Hell's Kitchen neighborhood in New York, he squints. His hipster threads — olive jacket with thin collar turned up, white shirt with big cufflinks, black jeans — are nicely wrinkled.
He chain-smokes thin brown cigarettes, the ashes from which have, over time, formed a kind of fossil layer on his thousands of LPs and 45s.
Most of his adult life ("Just say I'm in my late 30s," he insists) Grey has existed on the tattered fringe of New York's art and music scene.
Since 1972, he has been known professionally and to his friends as Rudolph Grey, a persona chosen because "Rudolph is colorful and Grey is sort of neutral," he says. He won't give his real name.
Born in Brooklyn and trained as a painter at the School of Art and Design and the Institute of Technology in Manhattan, he has played guitar in small clubs, often with just a drummer, for about 15 years.
His remarkably loud style, made from abstract slabs of noise laced with squealing feedback, can be heard on independent labels like New Alliance and Esthetic Peace. But his following has never been large or devoted. "I don't want to talk about my music career," he snaps. "It confuses people."
The confusion rests, if only in his mind, on the fact that now Grey is better-known as an author. "Nightmare of Ecstasy," his biography of Edward Wood Jr., B-movie director and renowned transvestite, was published last year to outstanding reviews. ("Delirious and horrifying" — and All True! Richard Corliss wrote in Time magazine.)
The production company for the director Tim Burton, who made "Batman Returns" and the new animated "Nightmare Before Christmas," paid a reported \$250,000 for the film rights.
Now shooting in Los Angeles, it has become an \$18 million black-and-white feature for Walt Disney's Touchstone Pictures, starring Johnny Depp, Patricia Arquette, Martin Landau, Sarah Jessica Parker, Lisa Marie Smith and Bill Murray. Wood wrote and directed several of the most peculiar films to come out of Hollywood. Produced on trifling budgets that wouldn't pay the Ferris wheel for a feature film today, Wood's efforts veer between bold, cut-rate experimentation and pure lunacy. Some, like "Plan 9 from Outer Space" and "Bride of the Monster," have



Rudolph Grey sings the praises of cult films like "Glen or Glenda."

become kitsch classics for their gimmick props and plots.
Fascination with Wood has burgeoned as researchers like Grey have fleshed out the sad absurdities of his life. According to Grey's book, Wood was a none-too-secret closeted homosexual. A decorated Marine in World War II, he is known to have worn a pink bra and panties beneath his fatigues during the invasion of Tarawa.
As a director, he borrowed or stole wardrobe items from his actresses, especially anything soft and fuzzy, like angora socks or sweaters. And he often pounded out scripts or novels on a typewriter at the kitchen table while costumed in a wig, makeup, a skirt and high heels.
Burton clearly shares an affection for Wood's work and an empathy for his travails. "There is something beautiful about somebody doing what they love to do, no matter how misguided, and remaining optimistic and upbeat against all odds," he says by fax from Los Angeles.
Grey, who has been hired as a consultant for Wood's film, guesses that his services have not yet been enlisted. "Ask Tim Burton why he hasn't called me," he says. Grey's recent, happy spin of the wheel of fortune seems only to have increased his apprehensions. It's two days before he is supposed to receive his money

(he won't say how much) and he fears a last-minute snag. "These studios, you never know what they'll do," he says.
Grey has had no previous relationship with large sums of money. Getting by as a paste-up artist for publishers because his music jobs never covered the rent, he hasn't earned enough to pay taxes in 10 years, he says. His book proposal was turned down by 12 houses.
The book might not have found a home at all had a friend, the writer Jimmy McDonough, not told him to contact Adam Parfrey, editor and publisher of Feral House in Los Angeles. The renegade purveyor of underground classics like "Apocalypse Culture," an anthology of articles on various cults and conspiracies, Parfrey quickly signed the project.
"Adam was an Ed Wood fan," Grey says. "And he was hip enough to know this was important." Enthusiasm seems to have compensated for advance money. Grey received \$1,000 to embark on the book.
As a teenager, Grey watched Wood's low-budget shockers with amazement on "Chiller Theater." After dozens of viewings, he still finds "Plan 9 from Outer Space" to be "perfectly charming, like a pulp supernatural fairy tale."
But not until December 1978 ("the fateful month," as he puts it in the introduc-

PEOPLE

13 in Art World to Get Medals From Clinton

An illustrious lineup of artists and performers will be honored Thursday by President Bill Clinton, as he presents the National Medals of Arts. The recipients are singer Ray Charles, opera singer Robert Merrill, artist Robert Rauschenberg, author William Styron, film director Billy Wilder, bandleader and singer Cab Calloway, folklorist Bess Lomax Hawes, poet Stanley Kunitz, playwright Arthur Miller, theater director Lloyd Richards, choreographer Paul Taylor and arts patrons Walter and Leonore Annenberg.
He paints, he writes poetry and he's posing in the nude as Auguste Rodin's "The Thinker." Yo! This is no pale intellectual. One look at the boops in Annie Leibovitz's photograph on the cover of Vanity Fair and there's no doubt that Sylvester Stallone is intent on maintaining the muscle-man action-hero image he got portraying "Rocky" and "Rambo." Stallone told the magazine he's given up on having people take his interest in literature and art seriously — and after acting in several comedy flops, he's also given up doing anything but action movies.
It was a marriage made in a Christian theme park. Tammy Faye Bakker exchanged vows in Rancho Mirage, California, with an old family friend, the developer Ross Messner, while her ex-husband, the former televangelist Jim Bakker, serves time in prison for fraud. Messner built much of the Heritage USA Christian complex in Fort Mill, South Carolina, which was run by Bakker.
A British publishing company says it will go ahead this week with plans to release what it claims is the diary of Jack the Ripper despite the opinion of several experts that it is a hoax. "The Diary of Jack the Ripper," published by Smith Gryphon Publishers, claims a Liverpool cotton merchant named James Maybrick was the infamous murderer of five prostitutes in the Whitechapel section of East London in the autumn of 1888.
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 8 & 19

WEATHER

Weather forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather. Includes maps and data for Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Middle East, and Latin America.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Oct. 5 and a New York Times crossword grid.

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



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AT&T Access Numbers

The last way to a familiar voice

Table of AT&T access numbers for various countries including Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cape Verde Islands, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, UK, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Continues to send permit country-to-country calling in addition to calls to the U.S. (World Connect) Service (prices apply). Collect calling is available to the U.S. only. Public payphones require coin or card. *Area codes not shown. **Local availability. ***Not available from public phones. *Dial "01" first, then access number. **Dial "01" first, then access number. ***Dial "01" first, then access number. For additional access numbers, dial the AT&T access number for the country you are in and ask for AT&T Direct Customer Service. Service to the U.S. is available in over 120 countries. Country-to-country calling is available to more than 70 countries. © 1993 AT&T

سكوا من الأصل